

October 4, 1941

The Impact of Neutrality Repeal

By GOLDWIN GREGORY
SEE PAGE EIGHT

anks of the irrigation system have been seeded to these up the weeds down, chance when these well established.

ant

ear of operation at P.F.R.A. officials said oats, 5,500 and 4,000 tons off the land under the land is mostly growth of forage or alfalfa sowed acre, brome grass heat 20 to 30 bushels 50 to 90 bushels, bushels. Between bushels of potatoes produced, the lighter sited to the growth in a block of land last year P.F.R.A. enough vegetables for addition to ship half tons to the "a" southwest of tide farmers there in year."

acres of forage in 1939 and 1940.

AIR

shafted chasm, the slope of cloud white brilliance of stile. Emanences of vague re-shaping, people through realms of

Halifax to Van-

ALAN CREIGHTON.

farmers and stock strict for feed. It is not only given in the Val Marie life more pleasures in the village than on the island so the water has ditch which then to the various gardens are the villagers' quantities of veg-

flat annual rate won for the water of pumping and services add to this total cost is di- vider users, each re. As raspberries, currants and gooseberries were planted in an ever of trees such as

officials can point to as a typical definite and rich their organization western farms again. Men of y are content to me of war, but considerable expansions in the post-

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN



TEN CENTS
VOL. 57, NO. 5

OCTOBER 11
TORONTO, 1941

A LITTLE GIRL AND A BIG HORSE IN A PERFECT AUTUMN SETTING. THE STORY IS ON PAGE 4 AND 5

THE FRONT PAGE

vincing manner by a substantial increase in British rations.

Very interesting, however, is that in these latest raids as in the scattered raids of the summer, it is almost exclusively East coast ports which have been attacked. In the serious attempt to "shut down" Britain's sea-borne supplies last spring it was the big West coast ports, Plymouth, Bristol, Liverpool and Glasgow which were bombed, burned and blasted. It may be that in consequence, and encouraged by the long lull, trade has returned increasingly to the East coast ports. But one is left with the strong suspicion that in preferring the East coast to the West, Hitler is chiefly intent on avoiding the heavy losses which he suffered from British night fighters in his final month of operations against the West coast ports and British inland points. It looks as though his raiders were now operating from safer bases

in Germany or Holland, to which our night patrols have not yet extended, and were darting in over their objectives from the sea, and out again before the night fighters can catch them.

Hearst and the North

THE late Sir William Hearst, while Premier of Ontario, played so active a role in that province's ephemeral experiment with prohibition, and also in connection with his lasting gift of the franchise to women, that obituary commentary has tended to overlook the most important aspect of his career; his early connection with the development of Northern Ontario.

When he went to the little town of Sault Ste. Marie over 40 years ago as a beginner in

the profession of law, the vast territory which stretches from Mattawa on the upper Ottawa to the Manitoba boundary, was known merely as East and West Algoma. It was for the most part wilderness; it had no mines, and only a few agricultural patches. Its only substantial industry was lumbering, and an offshoot born of enormous tracts of pulpwood, the paper industry, was about to become important. One railroad, the C.P.R., running chiefly along the North Shore of Lake Superior crossed a waste that economically severed the East from the West. It had a branch running along the North shore of Lake Huron from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie, and thence to Minneapolis. That was all.

That was the condition in May, 1902 when a general election was in progress in Ontario. Settlement had been slowly trickling into the Northland, and prior to the election the Ross Government had deemed it wise to divide the enormous riding of East Algoma into several new seats. These new seats in that momentous May took James Pliny Whitney, leader of the Conservative Opposition, to the North in company with several men who later were to become members of his cabinet. They were met at North Bay by a husky young man of the outposts with a wide-brimmed hat and a red moustache. He was William Hearst of Sault Ste. Marie, full of ginger, who was in charge of the party organization in the new ridings.

In that same week the Liberal party was not inactive either. Hon. Frank Latchford, Minister of Public Works in the Ross Government, arrived on the scene to turn the first sod on his own infant project, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. That was the beginning of a great epic of development, which has made the wilderness of 1902 one of the richest sections of Canada to-day. The new railway in time opened up fabulous stores of unknown mineral wealth. It had tapped a country whose possibilities subsequently led the Dominion Government to construct the National Transcontinental Railway far north of the Great Lakes.

Young Hearst proved a live wire indeed. Through his labors combined with those of the late Frank Cochrane, a goodly showing for Whitney was recorded in the North. Within a

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PEOPLE make news



General Sir Archibald Wavell who flew to England to confer with General Sir John Dill, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and a day and a half later was in Teheran. Last week, taking time off from the job of whipping India's defences into shape, Wavell conferred with a Russian commander in Teheran and immediately rumors began to buzz of a British expeditionary force into the Caucasus. If successful, the German attack in the Crimea would bring the Nazis a step nearer Batum and the important Caucasian oil fields.



Baron Constantin von Neurath, Nazi ex-Foreign Minister, who was relieved of his job of Reich Protector in Bohemia and Moravia as Czech resistance reached heroic proportions. He was succeeded by Reinhard Heydrich, shadow of Gestapo boss Himmler.



An unnamed South African pilot holds the Spitfire emblem and lays claim to a new record after returning from a dog-fight over the English Channel. In the space of 30 seconds he downed 2 ME. 109's, was back at his base 20 minutes after taking off.



Jane Wyman and Regis Toomey claim the longest kiss ever recorded before a movie camera. They "held it" for 3 minutes and 5 seconds. Former record was held by Ann Sheridan and George Brent with a comparatively mild 56.2-second buss.



Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, president of the Interallied Raw Materials Bureau, who will be on this continent shortly to discuss with Canadian and American officials the problem of collecting food reserves for the rehabilitation of a hunger-stricken post-war Europe.



Colonel George Drew, Ontario Conservative leader, left, chats with Frederick Handley-Page, aircraft designer, in England where Colonel Drew is on a tour of inspection. In a broadcast speech, Drew said: "What is required are fast, hard-hitting units . . . for a successful invasion of Europe . . . Canada offers . . . the right type of training for such a force." Commented the "Sunday Express": "This is the true plan."



Mrs. Walter Ayton, wife of an electrical worker in a West Coast shipyard, launches the Canadian-built corvette "Vancouver". Workers in the yard requested that one of their wives be allowed to launch the ship rather than the wife of some dignitary. Lots were drawn for the honor and Ayton won. Mrs. Ayton's comment on the launching: "My, that bottle broke easily."

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Honorable, Dishonorable Conduct

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

Dr. C. E. Silcox, in an article in your issue of September 27th entitled "The Higher Rationale of Conscription," says that "the political issue, so far as it relates to the promises given by Mr. King and Dr. Manion to the electors in 1940, can be disregarded." He defends this position on the ground that, because of his oath of office and because "he could not tell how serious the situation might become," Mr. King "had no moral right to make any such promise." He argues that Mr. King, "as an honorable man who has solemnly sworn to defend the independence of the nation," is bound, in obedience to a "higher loyalty," to disregard his promise and "apply conscription," if he considers the situation "extremely and supremely critical." And he concludes that "to the moral theologian the issue is clear," and that Mr. King's pre-election promises mean little or nothing.

From what Dr. Silcox tells us of moral theology and of statesmanship, I must suppose that it is because I am neither a moral theologian nor a statesman that this view seems, to my crude ideas of honor, utterly revolting. I had thought that there was honorable conduct and dishonorable conduct, and that the distinction was fairly clear between them.

Whether Mr. King's promise was wise or foolish, prudent or rash, I do not here discuss. I will assume, for the present purpose, that it was foolish and rash, and that conscription ought now to be introduced. So that there may be no loophole of qualification in my condemnation of Dr. Silcox's view, I will assume further that Mr. King himself now thinks so. Still I think it plain that Mr. King is bound by his promise, and that he cannot, without dishonor, disregard it.

I write because I am concerned that Dr. Silcox's view should not stand undisputed in your columns; but I must not ask space for argument. Let me simply say, as plainly as I can, (1) that Dr. Silcox's doctrine seems to me damnable; (2) that I hope and believe that it seems so to the great majority of Canadians; (3) that I could acknowledge no God who did not condemn it, nor accept any system of moral theology or of lay ethics that did not exclude it; and (4) that, if the Prime Minister of Canada were to accept and act upon this doctrine, I, as a Canadian, should feel bitterly ashamed.

CHRISTOPHER C. ROBINSON,
Massawippi, Que.

Defence of Pfeiffer

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I think Professor Gortner will agree with me that a wholesome scepticism has been the life-blood of science, but that a sterile scepticism has been one of the chief stumbling blocks to its wider application to daily life. I therefore commend his scepticism (SATURDAY NIGHT, October 4) in so far as it is reasoned. But when it becomes so prejudiced that it blinds his eyes and even prevents him from reading carefully an article which describes something clearly unknown to him before, then I am forced to attribute to him the sin which has condemned many of the most progressive of his profession in the past to lives of ridicule and ignominy. The "quackery" or "magic" of one generation has often been the "accepted scientific facts" of the next.

If Professor Gortner had read my article (SATURDAY NIGHT, September 6) on Pfeiffer's diagnosis technic correctly he would have seen that the blood before crystallization is mixed with water and 10% copper chloride, so that there can be no question of any connection between the "top or bottom" of the drop and any of the organs of the body. It does not matter which part of the solution is on which side of the plate. What is of importance is the relation of the crystal

formations to the centre of gravity which always appears when the plate is made correctly, whether at the upper or lower half or the side of the circle. This centre of gravity appeared clearly in all the photographs. Great care is taken to see that evaporation takes place absolutely evenly, and that there is no vibration. For this reason a specially constructed glass cabinet has to be used. I may add that when the first experiments were made in Switzerland the question of vibration was considered of such importance that a concrete table was constructed with its base embedded in the solid rock. If these proper conditions are not observed the test fails; hence part of the reluctance of many doctors to acquire the technic.

For Professor Gortner's information there are several qualified doctors in U.S. using the technic, even if there are as yet none in Canada. If he can find an old copy of *Coronet* for June 1938 he will see an article by a sceptical doctor who had been convinced there was something in it. *LIFE* also featured the experiments in, I think, November of that year. Should he be really interested in making further enquiries for the good of his soul and the advancement of human knowledge, I should be glad to put him in touch with medical men in his country who can furnish him with full particulars so that he may make the tests for himself.

Toronto, Ont. STEWART C. EASTON.

Lindbergh Again

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I read with considerable interest the article by Mr. Sandwell in your issue of September 13, entitled "Lindbergh cannot be ignored."

While not wishing to discuss the general tenor of the article, I would suggest that Mr. Sandwell when writing it could not have read Mr. Lindbergh's latest speeches.

A speech delivered by Mr. Lindbergh at Oklahoma City, under date of August 30th, said "that Britain may turn against the United States as she turned against France and Finland. She will turn against us if it becomes expedient to do so." In a later speech delivered at Des Moines, he attacked the British, the Jews and the Roosevelt administration and accused them of being warmongers.

In view of the above, one may properly conclude that Mr. Lindbergh is decidedly anti-British, anti-Jew and unfair in his remarks to Great Britain.

Winnipeg Man. EDWARD ANDERSON.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

few years he was Minister of Lands and Mines in the Whitney cabinet; and by 1914 when Sir James died, Northern Ontario had become so potential a factor that he became his successor as Prime Minister. In the epic that in little more than a decade changed the wild Algomas into a region of new towns and ever increasing wealth-production, Hearst played a most conspicuous part. It is probable that he looked back on those years as the most fruitful and happy periods of his life.

Speaking in Parables

ONE of the difficulties created by enforced condensation of news in war time is that the best and brightest sayings of public men are left out of reports of their speeches. For some weeks the eminent London lawyer, Sir Norman Birkett, K.C., has been addressing gatherings both in Canada and the United States, sometimes in company with a friend of his, Hon. Jacob Lashley, President of the American Bar Association, who has been active in organizing educational work in connection with war-effort through the State branches of his organization. Both are credited with brief anecdotes which might well be accepted as parables at the present time.

Mr. Lashley tells of an encounter in Florida with a negro baggage-man who had a frightful scar on his cheek. He confessed to having been cut with a knife by a fellow darky, and when asked why replied, "I guess I was talking when I ought to have been listening." Mr. Lashley thought that there was a philosophy for everyone in this remark. Countless people are given to talking when they would be better employed listening.

The desire of so many people to be of use has recalled to Sir Norman a Scottish preacher who prayed: "O, Lord use me! Use me, O, Lord! Use me, if only in an advisory capacity!"

Back of the honest fun of this tale lies a parable also. Everywhere one goes one finds people anxious to be used "in an advisory capacity." They are convinced that public affairs would be conducted with more expedition, if they had a chance to give advice in the proper quarters. A newspaper editor whose task it is to peruse the letters of "constant readers," (only a small fraction of which get into print), ruefully confessed the other day that there is one class of the public to whom war brings happiness. It was the "pro-bono-publicists" who are having a glorious time writing letters to the editor.

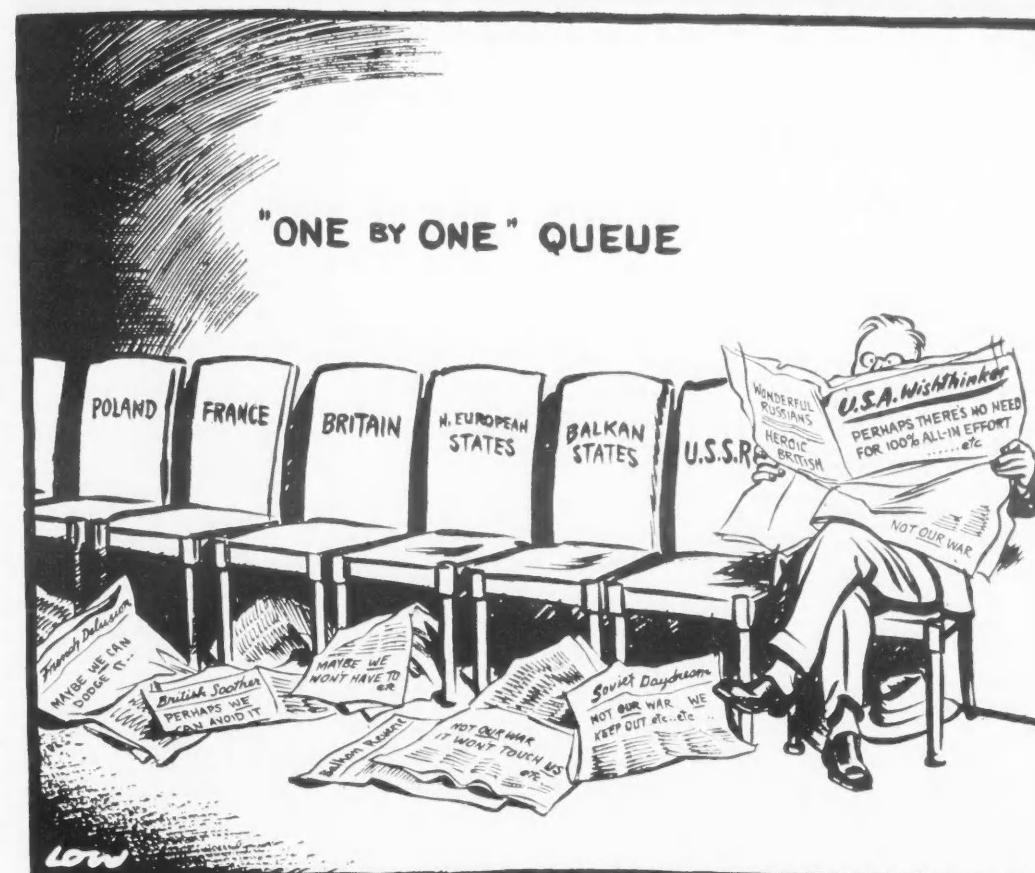
Victory "Some Day"

INSTEAD of proclaiming his latest and greatest victory from the storied Kremlin, or from a - and atop Lenin's tomb, as we fancy he expected to do by October, Hitler returned to Berlin on the 104th day of his Russian venture to open another Winter Relief campaign, and assure his people of victory "some day."

Last January, in that same Sportpalast, he had promised them a certain end to the war in 1941. In June, when he launched the eastern drive, and in his early communiques on the operations in Russia, he raised hopes of a quick and crushing victory which would at least free Germany from the menace of a two-fronted war and open up to her vast supplies of food and raw materials to match those which the United States had placed at Britain's disposal.

But even then, even in his speech of early May, summing up the Balkan campaign, he spoke no more of an end to the war this year. He called on the workers in May to build better arms to put in the hands of Germany's soldiers "next year." Had his plans already been thrown out of gear? General Simovitch, leader of the Yugoslav coup d'etat and of the present Yugoslav Government-in-exile, recently broadcast a message to his people telling them that their seemingly suicidal stand had, in fact, achieved this end.

Hitler had originally planned, according to Simovitch, to move swiftly from Southern Bulgaria through a corner of Greek Thrace to the main Turkish Army in the rear and cut it off from Istanbul and retreat across the Straits. At this moment Rashid Ali's revolt in Iraq and the landing of German air-borne troops in Syria were to cut Turkey off from



support from Britain. The Turks would then have been in a desperate position and hardly able to fight if they had wanted. "The German armies, sweeping through Anatolia and being borne across the Black Sea in ships would have been knocking at the gates of the Caucasian oil fields almost before the U.S.S.R. knew what was happening." Then, in the first fortnight of May, the German drive into the Ukraine, to take the south of Russia in a vast pincers grip, would have begun. At the same time another pincers, operating from Turkey and Libya, would grip Suez, while a coup in Iran would complete the seizure of all the important oil-fields in this part of the world.

But four days before all this was to begin came Yugoslavia's defiance. Von Rundstedt had to shift his forces in Bulgaria quickly and attack in the opposite direction. The whole of April and May was used up in crushing the Yugoslavs and overcoming the stubborn delaying action of the Greeks and British in Greece and Crete. By this time the rising in Iraq had been quelled, the German advance in Libya held firmly, and the British and Free French were ready to move into Syria.

Thus was Hitler's grandiose plan for smashing through into the Middle East and turning Russia's southern flank spoiled, and the Fuehrer left to make a frontal attack on Russia, itself delayed by five or six weeks. And so it is that he has had to open yet another Winter Relief campaign, and issue his people clothing ration cards extending through 1942, with no more assurance than that victory will come, somehow, "some day."

Italians Lose Their Shirts

LAST week the clothes rationing system complete with cards and points went into effect throughout Italy.

Oddly enough, the Italians are one of the last nations in Europe to come under the strict clothes rationing system. Thus the last remaining advantage of Axis partnership has disappeared and the Italian people have had their final weary lesson: that you can't sit in at the table with Adolf Hitler even for a friendly game without literally losing your shirt.

Just how the Italian public is likely to take the new strictures we have no way of knowing, since the decree and the announcement of the public's response to it were published practically simultaneously. "The new decree has received the warmest welcome from the consumers," Virginio Gayda wrote, impulsively taking the words out of the consumers' mouths while they were still agape at the scope and severity of the new purchase and sales bans.

The rationing system in Italy follows, naturally, the point-card system devised by Germany. In application however it will probably be even more rigorous than the German model. In Germany it has been possible to supplement rationed necessities with luxuries looted from the conquered countries of Europe. Under the fascist system of card-rationing, however, even necessity must be cut to the bone. Every item

of wearing apparel will be rigidly checked and any indulgence in finer material must be paid for in points from the holder's card. The Italian citizen in fact will have to make the choice between being partially dressed in a good quality garment and badly dressed all over.

A feature of the new Italian clothes rationing cards is that they allot one hundred and twenty points to men, ninety to women and seventy-five to children. "You may be the under-dogs in America," an Italian spokesman told an American correspondent, "but we are tops here." . . . The men of the Fascist State may not have been able to chalk up much of a record against the Greek Army, the British Navy and the German Occupation, but at least they can still lick the Italian ladies.

One Cause for Cheer

ELDERLY people are more bewildered over the shocking calamities that have visited mankind in this century than young people who have never known what it was like to live in a tranquil world. Sometimes tidings are forthcoming which demonstrate to pessimists that mankind has in some fields progressed toward better things. The Toronto Board of Health announced recently that of 19,628 pupils in local secondary schools (that is to say, adolescents) who had voluntarily submitted to examination for symptoms of tuberculosis, only 10 had to be sent to a sanatorium for treatment. Three were ordered home for bed rest; and 20 revealed arrested cases of "T.B." sufficiently inactive to permit them to carry on.

To those with good memories, who were children in 1890, this very satisfactory report seems almost incredible. It is safe to say that there is no Canadian over sixty who cannot recall the deaths of relatives or close family friends who, when he was young, fell victims to what was known as "consumption." The plague existed somewhere on every residential street of the smaller Toronto of half a century ago. Sometimes the Angel of Death swept through entire households. It was supposed to be an hereditary disease, in which though temporary betterments might happen, cure was impossible.

Canada's record in keeping abreast of a preventive and curative movement which has been revolutionary in results, is splendid. One wonders how much the younger generation which has escaped the menace knows of Sir William Gage. He was the Canadian who took the initiative, founded the National Sanitarium Association, and devoted his life to the battle against "T.B." He was not a physician, or a scientist, just an able book publisher, emotionally aroused by tragedies that came under his observation as a business man. He lived to see an astonishing diminution of the disease; but neither he nor others in the vanguard of the battle realized that within half a century, in a city like Toronto, tuberculosis among young people would be reduced almost to a two-hundredth part of one per cent.

THE PASSING SHOW

LAST week the refusal of some Norwegians to listen to a Nazi broadcast in a restaurant led to a riot. We know, we used to feel strongly about Amos 'n' Andy.

Books for the armed forces may be handed in at any post office now. And naturally the men of letters know what to do with them.

A New Jersey linoleum-layer has had 410 carpet-tacks removed from his stomach. It looks like metal hoarding to us.

The Germans maintain that Bohemia is not really in revolt. It's just that their way of submitting is somewhat Bohemian.

A report from Bohemia-Moravia states that 80 per cent of those executed are intellectuals. It seems that this crime is singularly rare among the Nazis.

Some observers predict that France will be revolting within four months. At present it is only the government that is revolting.

The Gestapo is said to be working overtime in Europe. At that rate they may be able to get everybody saying the same thing in time to find out it's wrong.

In view of risings in Norway, Greece, Serbia, Hungary, and Bohemia-Moravia, it seems that even Hitler has bitten off more than he can shoot.

ODE TO PREMIER HEPBURN

O Premier Hepburn,
(May I call you Mitch?)
O foe of protocol,
Despoiler of the rich;
Your henchman Houck
Said, in a recent speech,
That laboring men
Their duty he would teach;
"If they dare strike,"
The valorous Limburg said,
"Conscript their toil,
Or shoot the traitors dead."
Now, Premier Hepburn,
Untaught laborers err
And hope, by strikes,
To cause a mighty stir;
"Twould suit Houck's book,
But Nazi *you'd* be branded
Better be wise,
Urbane and even-handed,
And count ten, should
Your trigger-finger itch,
O Premier Hepburn, or
(Oh, *dare I?*) Mitch!

Virginio Gayda recommended last week that Italian newspapers "fake the news." If the Italians really want to confuse us they should start telling the truth.

New Zealand doctors are refusing to operate the government's scheme for universal free medical service. Perhaps it's not feasible enough.

Mr. Hepburn has been criticized by American labor leaders for telling labor what to do. They overlook the fact that Mitch is always telling everybody what to do.

The Italian government is rationing clothes in order, they say, to ensure equal distribution. But this is probably mere rationalization.

On October 3, say the astronomers, Mars was more visible than he has been for fifteen years. Twenty-three years strikes us as a more likely figure.

A recent Gallup poll concerning 1944 presidential possibilities put Willkie at the top and Wheeler and Lindbergh at the bottom of the list. It's only poetic justice that isolationists should be isolated.

The use of cork is being restricted in Canada. It seems we're still too buoyant.

The conservation of gasoline has brought sunshine into some lives. It is now a mark of patriotism to have a cigarette lighter which won't light.

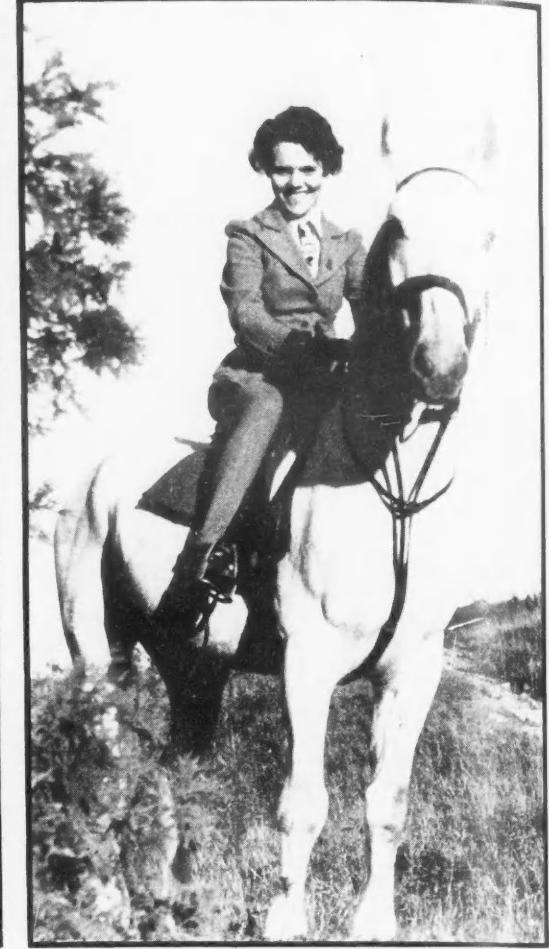
Guided By An Accomplished Horsewoman . . .



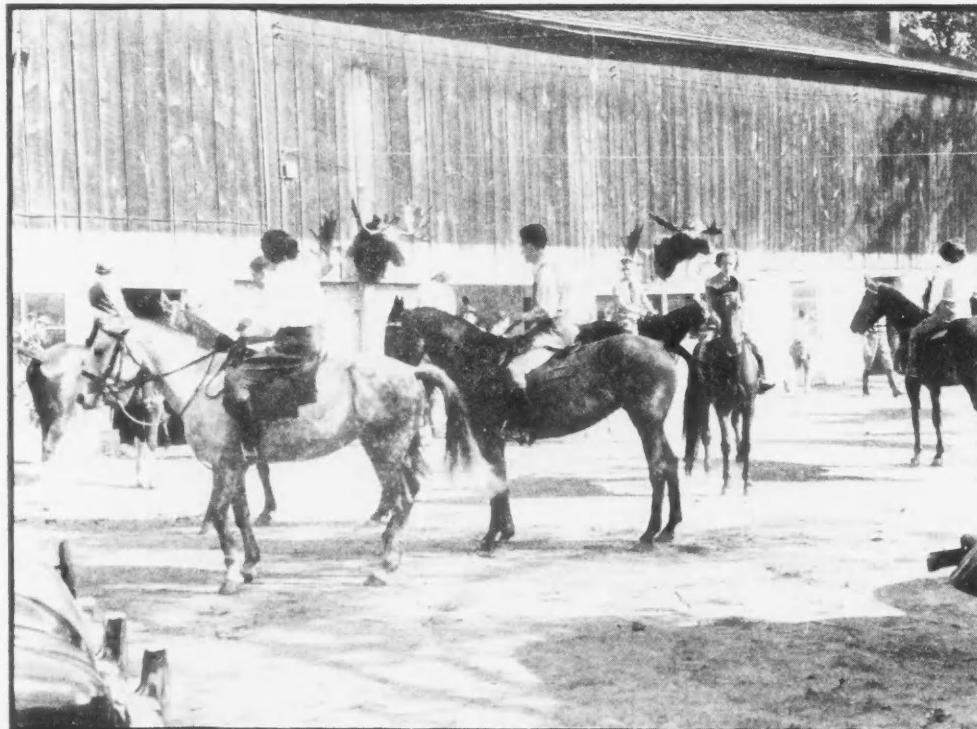
The true horsewoman is her own groom, can tend and saddle her horse as well as . . .



. . . adjust the bridle and bit before . . .



. . . mounting for an early morning ride



A typical scene in the yard of any riding academy on a bright Autumn morning . . .



. . . and the equally familiar view of the ride starting off down the bridle path

IT USED to be said that you had to fall from a horse a certain number of times before you became a horseman; an unofficial figure is given as seventy-seven, which may be an overstatement.

Take Kay Hart, for example, who can do almost everything one expects a good horsewoman to do. The first six times she was on a horse she dismounted in the very unorthodox way of being pitched off both sides and over the horse's head. In fact one time, the worst fall she ever had, and the most embarrassing, the horse selected a big mud puddle for a trick manoeuvre and Kay landed in the middle of it.

Kay is typical of the thousands of women across Canada who have taken up the art of equitation as a hobby. Three years ago at a girl's camp, she had her first ride just for the fun of it. Her costume was a pair of slacks and canvas shoes which is not the ideal outfit for the equestrienne but Kay found the sport so exhilarating that today, as an employee of one of Toronto's big departmental stores, she is leading member of its riding club. And now when she goes a-cantering she is dressed in a habit which is both practical and in the mode for the modern horsewoman.

Go to the two dozen or so riding academies in the Toronto area and you will find many girls like Kay who have become in the past few years enthusiastic riders. For today the sport is no longer confined to the privileged few but includes anybody who cares to spend a dollar for an hour on a horse's back and has the courage to face all the possible situations with which the same horse can confront him. And there seem to be many people willing to face all these hazards so many that stables find that there are five times as many people riding today as there were a few years ago. Strangely enough over eighty percent of their patrons are women.

One reason for this large increase in the popularity of the horse is because the departmental stores, such as the one in which Kay works, and large mercantile and financial concerns have formed their own riding clubs and provide instructors and trans-

portation to and from the stables they reserve on certain days of the week.

Nobody seems to know why more women than men are attracted to the sport. The old bromide about "giving a man a horse he can ride" and all the other out-of-fashion ideas that horsemanship was a field almost exclusively for the male have been pretty well exploded by the young lady of today who might be looked upon with horror by her side-saddled sister of a generation ago were they suddenly to meet on the bridle path.

THE modern girls can not only manage a horse in the conventional manner but are proving themselves proficient in taking their animals over the jumps. Although there are many men adherents to the sport, no one seems quite clear on why it has become such a major pastime for the fair sex, their interest putting them well out in the lead in numbers.

One riding instructor with a flair for analytical observation has this for an answer. "As a rule," he says, "it is undeniable that a woman, however young or slight, is generally mechanically less fitted for riding than a man, mainly because of thigh and knee conformations. But on the other hand, her acute sensibility better equips her for horsemanship's higher flights. Furthermore, the modern saddle being better adapted to round fleshy limbs than the old fashioned type, it follows that the lack of what is commonly called 'Grip' is really eliminated, thereby placing the woman automatically more on the level with her male competitors."

"If we add prompter reflexes and the natural results of a higher strung nervous system, my contention that women make more satisfactory pupils and subtler riders than the men will not seem a mere empty compliment to the ladies."

To find out what makes riding click with so many people we asked Kay to take Jean Thompson, a Toronto model, out to the Limberlost Riding Academy on North Yonge Street, and introduce her to the mysteries of the game. Although Jean had never ridden a horse before, she was dressed in all the equestrienne finery that lends

Story by Harold Sutherland

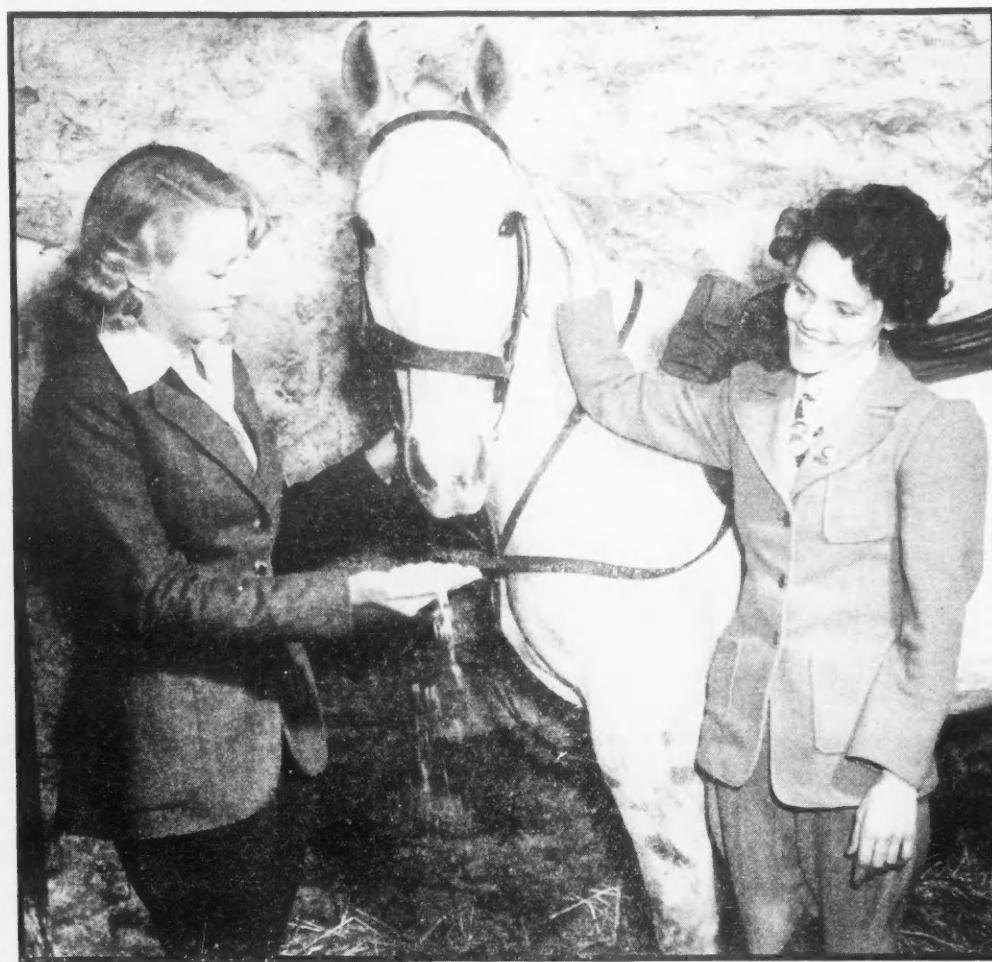
... A Novice Learns the Secrets of Riding



Posture can be acquired by teaching . . .



. . . and "hands" will come with practice . . .



. . . but making friends with the horse is necessary right from the beginning

so much color to a group of riders. And perhaps it is this opportunity to pretty oneself up that makes riding so attractive to women.

A woman either does or doesn't enhance her attractiveness in a riding habit. If she does, and she will know it, she is an enthusiastic equestrienne. Jean, because of her profession, and Kay too, ideally suited the role of dashing and glamorous horsewomen. So before we reached the academy Jean felt sure she was going to love the sport.

Before starting out, Kay, who is a bit of a humorist, impressed upon Jean the first thing to do on starting out to become a rider was to make friends with your horse. To this end a ripe and rosy apple was purchased but on the way out the reason for the bribe was forgotten and the apple got itself eaten so the mount "Rajah," to which Jean was to entrust herself, had to be content with a handful of oats.

AFTER this ceremony the first thing Jean learned was how to mount her animal. Kay went through all the instructions of getting her foot in the stirrup the proper way, her back to the horse's head, and all the other ritual necessary to get started for a ride. And speaking of ritual an instructor will tell you that riding is as exacting a sport with all its "Do's" and "Don'ts" as golf. For example there are certain ways to address a ball in teeing-off and likewise there are certain ways in reaching a saddle. You can vault on the animal's back, if you are smart at vaulting, use the stirrup, or be given a "leg up."

Listen to some of the admonitions that one picks up at a riding academy: when mounting by way of a "leg up" the line of the shoulder must be parallel to the horse's spine; in mounting with a stirrup, it should be at right angles, with your back to the horse's head. And this latter advice is important for if you mount, as many novices do, with your back to the horse's tail and the animal moves forward you are left hopping along on one foot with scant dignity to yourself but providing a lot of fun for your stable compatriots.

Jean went through these tricks and

finally got on her horse. Then came instructions in the proper way to sit, hold her knees, feet and reins, with heels down, side of the foot turned slightly out, knees pressed tightly against the saddle flaps. When everything was in order and Jean was sitting with her body inclined slightly forward, her feet and knees in the correct position and all ready to start away, she was told that she must ride as if the seat of her saddle were "red hot."

JEAN was bewildered but willing. When her body, her knees, conformed to copy-book instructions, Jean was full of confidence and the signal was given to move off. The horse, which was used to novices by the score, started off at a walk. Then in its usual manner it broke into a trot without any persuasion from Jean. This was an unexpected and quite unwelcome move for the rider who immediately forgot everything she had been told and hung on for dear life. There was no fall registered and with Kay at her side everything was quickly normal again.

And speaking of falls one gets instructions even on the proper way to do that. First of all, you shake off the stirrups and try to fall limply to the side on rounded shoulders. This, according to Kay, is exactly what she did when she took her first hurdle. She started off very gallantly on the approach but when she reached the jump she found herself soaring through the air without her mount and the earth rising rapidly to meet her face.

The story is told of a young lady who having won a beautiful cup for the best exhibition at a horse show took the honor while still mounted. The horse, which did not understand such ceremonies, became alarmed at the unusual sound made by the clanking of the trophy in the young lady's hand and shied away. But the clanking continued and more frightened than ever the horse bolted out of control. Judges and onlookers called to her to throw the cup away but no, having won it, she held on to her prize. Horse and rider were soon separated but not rider and trophy, for when the officials picked her up she was still holding it tightly.



. . . heels down, side of the foot out, knees pressed tightly against the saddle"



Both the novice and the horse need reassuring the first time she sits astride

Photographs and Front Cover by Mathews

LOVING WIFE HELPS HUSBAND ON THE SLY

Long-Standing Headaches Relieved

He could not understand why the headaches he had been subject to were suddenly relieved. His wife told him, and he at once sat down and wrote the following letter:

"I am 62 years of age, and ever since I was a boy of ten years, I was subject to very bad headaches. But two years ago the headaches eased up—for what reason I did not know. I was surprised when one day my wife told me I had been using Kruschen Salts in my coffee for over two years. I am still using them, as I know of nothing finer."—J. T.

Headaches can often be traced to a disordered stomach, and to the unsuspected retention in the system of stagnating waste material which poisons the blood. Remove these poisons—prevent them forming again—and you remove the cause of many aches and pains. And that is just how Kruschen Salts brings pleasant relief. Kruschen helps Nature to cleanse your body completely of all clogging waste matter.

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THE moralist is necessarily concerned with the fundamental principle underlying the proper relationship between the citizen and the state. There are some today who talk as if the state were everything and the individual nothing. We ought to know by this time that such a doctrine is absolutely false, and most of the troubles of the world at the present time have sprung from that false concept. It is against that wicked creed that we are fighting now, and it will avail us little if, before winning the battle against totalitarianism, we are ourselves converted to its improper premises, and proceed to build a "new order" on the hypothesis that man exists for the state.

Others err as much in making the individual all, and the state nothing. For the state has an entity of its own, and an inherent right to a limited loyalty and devotion, and those who make the individual everything pave the way for all the vagaries and weaknesses of sheer anarchy. An anarchic state can neither demand

This is the second of two articles by a leading theological and ethical thinker of Canada.

The first article dealt with the question of the pledge against conscription given by Mr. King and many members of Parliament in the last campaign, and also the question of conscription for war industry as well as active service.

In this, Claris Edwin Silcox dissects his first article, discusses each piece minutely and presents his argument for conscription and against voluntary service.

loyalty from the individual, nor can it give security to the individual. Before a strongly organized society, an anarchic state goes down in disaster.

The proper moral relation between individuals and social groups (as between individuals and individuals) is contingent upon the mutual recognition of rights and responsibilities. When this principle is applied to the relationship between the individual and the state, it means that both individual and state have reciprocal rights and responsibilities, and that the rights involved are proportionate to the responsibilities assumed. The individual may make certain demands on the state only insofar as he is willing to accept certain obligations which the state may impose on him.

Support Conscription

During the depression, there was a great clamor in labor and other circles for social security and we went far in that direction. The state was urged to be the dispenser of the national largesse. Now, if the individual is justified in demanding that the state provide him with social security, the state on its part has a moral right to insist that the individual must help to give security to it without which it, in turn, may not be able to provide the individual with security. This formula is the very heart of the moral basis of society, and one cannot circumvent it without destroying the moral fabric of our common life.

That is why those who now inveigh against the principle of conscription should bethink themselves as to whether they can properly make demands for social security after the war is over. That is why those who intend to urge a return to *laissez-faire* when the war is over had better refrain from demanding conscription now. Therefore, however we may now decide the question, we are at the same time more or less deciding on the nature of the "new order" which we shall support when peace returns. If we desire *laissez-faire*, let us oppose conscription, for *laissez-faire* in peacetime is incompatible with conscription in wartime. On the other hand, if we desire social security after the war, let us earn the right to it by supporting now the principle of conscription irrespective of race, religion, language or ethnic group.

It is necessary to state this principle, since much of our inept social thinking in the last few years has come from the tendency of all classes of society to reach their conclusions not in the light of commanding principles but according to the state of their livers or their pocket-books. Without the proper priority of principles, there can not be any categorical imperatives or moral sanctions.

Evils of Voluntary Service

Beyond these moral and philosophical considerations, are certain psychological factors. Few young men are qualified to determine for themselves where they can best serve their country, and it is fundamentally wrong to expect them or their parents to make such decisions. Many parents would be quite resigned to see their only heir enlist, provided that the call was obeyed by all in his class without discrimination, but to say farewell to such a volunteer when in the next house half a dozen boys of military age may be earning high wages in a factory is a bit more than the human spirit can be expected to bear without resentment.

Again, men who enlist voluntarily

served where the government felt they could be best used.

Moreover, from the psychological point of view, it is clear that national unity is best served when all persons in certain categories are required to serve without favoritism or discrimination. A contrary policy works incalculable harm during the war, and especially after it.

Danger of Explosion

For instance, Canadian Jews are, despite idle rumors to the contrary, providing their proper quota to the armed forces, but if there were any solid grounds for believing that they were not answering the call to the colors, they would not have a leg to stand on after the war is over, and their situation in this country might become intolerable. The same thing holds true of any other ethnic group in Canada. If such a group were to seek exemption from the duty to share in the common task, then not all the eloquent discourses on national unity made into one glorious bouquet and tied with red, white and blue ribbon, will prevent an internal explosion in the country in the years ahead.

Conscription, properly presented to the Canadian people, impartially applied and intelligently accepted, will not break the country asunder; it will bind it together in an indissoluble unity and make the task of achieving social security after the war immeasurably simpler. But if there is a real need for conscription, and the government pretends that there is no such need, it must accept the responsibility for perpetuating disunion in the future.

Let no future Lord Durham have to repeat the words of his famous report: "unhappily, the system of government pursued in . . . Canada has been based on the policy of perpetuating the very separation of the races, and encouraging these very notions of nationalities which it ought to have been the first and chief care of Government to check and extinguish."

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We've a job that must be done, We've a war that must be won.



These are the shores our fathers found;

To us this country is hallowed ground.

This is the Canada we have known,

The land we love and call our own;

Here we have worked and here we played;

These are the cities our hands have made;

These are the fields our plows have turned;

This is the wealth our toil has earned.

This is the fruit of our fathers' dreams;

Of forest and plain and mountain streams;

This is the Canada we have known,

The land we love and call our own.

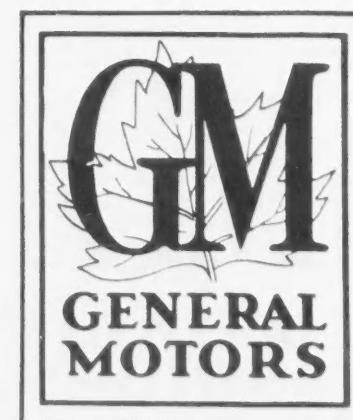


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IMPERIAL LIFE

Impact of Neutrality Repeal

BY GOLDWIN GREGORY

IN WASHINGTON this week the Senators and Representatives are urgently being called upon to deal with three matters of transcending importance: (I) putting the brakes on imminent inflation; (II) the conditions on which an additional \$6,000,000,000 should be appropriated to the Lend-Lease program, and (III) the repeal or modification of the Neutrality Act. In its wide implications it is action on the last which is likely to have the most immediate effect on the progress of the war, and that action, whatever it may be, is bound in its first impact at least, to have a direct impact on Canada.

Let us, therefore, briefly note the situation as it relates to (I) and (II), and then reflect on the possibilities opened by (III).

(I) Anti-Inflation Legislation

Day by day, as the demands of defense increasingly restrict the quantities of commodities available to the public, and the expenditures on defense continue to increase the purchasing power of the public, the law of supply and demand, with irresistible force, pushes up the price of consumer goods. Some stop-gap efforts have been made to control the upsurge. A notable attempt was the giving by the President to the competent Mr. Leon Henderson of the power, by executive order, to put a "ceiling" on prices of specific commodities, and the corresponding power to refuse priorities in the purchase of raw materials to those manufacturers who failed to cooperate. But this and other methods have not succeeded, and have been of doubtful legality. A Price Control Bill is now before Congress, and will undoubtedly be enacted in some form. It is now, however, utterly inadequate, in that it neither controls wages at all, nor does it effectively check upsurges in prices of agricultural products.

An effort is about to be made to

The United States moves toward war at an accelerating speed. Three measures before Congress this week are milestones on the road along which public consciousness is marching to full involvement.

Of these three, repeal of the Neutrality Act holds most immediate interest for Canadians. If the "cash-and-carry" section is repealed, some of the strains on Canadian credit should be removed.

put teeth in the Act, by extending its application to farm products and to wages. In the latter connection, it is interesting to note that the Canadian system of relating wages to cost of living is presently being scrutinized with much apparent approval, and may form the basis of eventual legislation.

It is safe to say that congressmen are now really frightened about the dangers inherent in uncontrolled inflation. Yet the matter of its control so far as interests of organized labor and the farmers are concerned is political dynamite, for there is hardly a single senator or representative who is not in some degree subject to the far-reaching influence of the farmer and labor lobbies.

(II) Lend-Lease and Russia

Last Spring, after a vigorous debate, the Congress adopted the policy laid down by the President, of taking the dollar sign out of the aid provided by the United States to those countries resisting aggression. The Lend-Lease Act was adopted as a measure to promote the defense of the United States by assisting those countries the defense of which the President might declare to be essential to the defense of the United States, and for that purpose \$7,000,000,000 was

then appropriated. Although only a small part of that amount has yet been spent, nearly all has been allocated. Meanwhile Russia has been attacked, and recently the President has asked a further appropriation of almost \$6,000,000,000.

Two months ago—perhaps only a month ago—the granting of further credits even for Great Britain might have had hard sledding in Congress. Feeling toward the British was not then any too good; goodwill for the Russians was so conspicuous absent from Congress that an appropriation for them would have been impossible. Today, in the light of recent events, particularly in the light of Mr. Roosevelt's speech of September 11 and his subsequent actions, the British cause is again regarded as America's cause, and money for the British will be readily forthcoming. But under the Act the President could allocate funds for Russian aid without consulting Congress, and there is a reluctance to grant this. The situation was not bettered by a careless Press Conference statement last week suggesting that the President believed there was religious freedom in Russia; dissent on the part of Catholics otherwise well-disposed toward the Administration has revived a distrust



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General Carton de Wiart, 60-year-old one-armed, one-eyed leader of the British expeditionary force in Norway, who was captured by Italians and is living with four British Generals, an Air Marshal and a Flight Lieutenant at a villa near Rome where they raise chickens and grow vegetables. General de Wiart has been chosen "commander in chief of the villa's vegetable garden".

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which was beginning to pass away. Indeed, there is evidence that Mr. Roosevelt intended to suggest, in contradistinction to the impression his remarks seemed to give, that the crises to which the Russian system and people have been brought might reasonably be expected to bring about a return to a national belief in God and His providence.

Fortunately, a grudging admiration for the gallantry of the people of Russia seems to be assuming the dominant place in American-Russian relations, and to be overcoming the antipathy to the Russian Government. Present prospects are for the appropriation, without limitation of scope, of the amount requested by the President.

(III) Neutrality Repeal

Disillusioned by American participation in the last war; fed up with rising militarism in Europe; disgusted with the Albanian affair; alarmed at the Spanish situation; the American Congress acted temporarily in 1935 and 1936, and in 1937 as they thought permanently, to isolate the United States from the wars of Europe. On March 3, 1937, by a vote of 63 to 6, the Senate passed the Neutrality Act and provided:

(a) the shipment of arms, ammunition and implements of war to any belligerent was forbidden;

(b) citizens of the United States were forbidden to travel on ships of belligerents, save under presidential regulation;

(c) belligerents might buy only for "cash" and could "carry" only in their own ships;

(d) ships of American registry were forbidden to enter combat waters.

An exception, significant because it could apply only to Canada and thereby gave evidence of neighborly or charitable feeling, was made to (d). Nothing therein was to apply to shipping on lakes, rivers, and inland waterways. But Canada was not excepted from the harsh terms of (c), which, if rigidly applied, could tie up nearly all of the ordinary commercial transactions between the countries even in such prosaic commodities as tooth-paste and the like.

After Munich, President Roosevelt asked for the repeal in part of the Act. Congress gainsaid him, largely on the assurance of the late Senator Borah that he had private information from Europe that there would be no war. But at last, late in 1939, the restriction on the sale of arms, ammunition and implements of war was removed. Yet the remainder of the Act continues in force—even the "cash-and-carry" clause.

Prevented Timely Aid

It is questionable whether the Act has in any way served the purpose for which it was enacted. There are many who assert that the Act has in fact been the principal cause of present American involvement, claiming that were it not for American hands having been tied the country could earlier have lent such assistance as to make more drastic action later unnecessary. But such questions now are merely academic, for clearly the Act is far out of accord with American policy as at present declared and adopted. The Lease-Lend Act, for instance, has made nugatory the "cash-and-carry" provision in so far as it applies to Great Britain (but not, by the way, to Canada). In other respects the Act is a dead letter, yet it still hinders and embarrasses; it forces the resort to such subterfuges as the putting of American ships under Panamanian registry.

Some say that permission to arm American ships is the principal benefit that would accrue from repeal; others hold that if American ships might enter combat waters everything necessary would be accomplished; there is little talk of necessity for repeal of the "cash-and-carry" section. Nearly all, whether they favor it or not, are agreed that the only real question is whether the repeal will be in whole or in part. This question arises as a matter of congressional tactics.

The country at large has shown in the last month so general an approval of the President's great "You Shall Go No Farther" speech of Septem-

ber that opposition to him in Congress itself has been decreasing. But if he were to ask for total repeal, even though he would undoubtedly get it eventually, the isolationists would put up a last stand. Such are the rules of the Senate that a filibustering debate could be dragged out indefinitely, with resultant ill-feeling in the country and to the detriment of other essential legislation. The President recently has been acting, however, with a determination and directness which he was slow in assuming, and the probabilities are that he will within a few days propose amendments so far-reaching as virtually to emasculate the Act. The

probabilities, too, are that the Senate on this occasion will be in no mood to tolerate obstructionist tactics. House rules preclude overlengthy debate.

We may briefly consider the effects of repeal on Canada.

The first is one of general effect, for any American action in the nature of Neutrality Act repeal brings with it renunciation of that intangible aloofness which of necessity distinguishes belligerent from non-belligerent; with the disappearance of that aloofness inevitably will come a closer cooperation in both spiritual and practical effort.

The restoration of the right of

American ships to trade in and out of those Canadian ports now denied to them is bound to react to some extent in Canada's favor, and more particularly to the benefit of those overseas who must receive American goods through transhipment at Canadian ports. We imagine, though, that by devious ways this is a difficulty which has already been overcome.

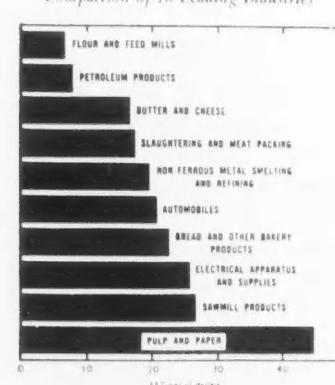
Removal of the "cash-and-carry" restriction would be of more benefit to Canada than anything else and than to any other country. For Canada does not take advantage of the Lend-Lease Act; she is not under the disadvantage of the Johnson Act pro-

hibiting credits to nations in default under old governmental loans, as is Great Britain; she is the principal victim of the "cash-and-carry" idea. This victimization was never intended, for if any country could have been excepted from the Act, there is none whom American legislators would have preferred to oblige. But perhaps that ironical effect has already been overcome, for we have seen how astute have been some of the devices to get around the unwelcome effects of certain laws. At any rate, there has been in the press of Canada no great complaint against harsh application of American laws to Canada. Repeal, however, should be welcome.

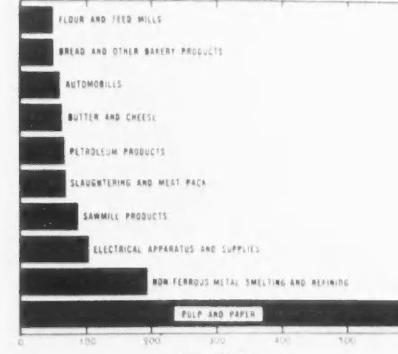
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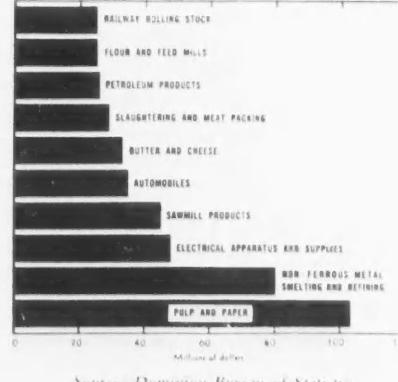
WAGES AND SALARIES
Comparison of 10 Leading Industries



CAPITAL INVESTED
Comparison of 10 Leading Industries



NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION
Comparison of 10 Leading Industries



Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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BY H. J. HAMILTON

QUEEN'S University at Kingston, Ontario, is one hundred years old this fall.

It was on October 16, 1841, that Queen Victoria granted a charter for the establishment of Queen's College. Classes started the following spring.

Queen's had a humble enough beginning—a staff consisting of a principal and two professors and an enrolment of ten students. The quarters were a rented clap-board house on a half-acre lot. Sir Richard Bonnycastle is said to have described it as the "rummest" university he had ever seen.

This was not an auspicious beginning but there were inspiring parallels. Both Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities began in very humble circumstances. At Cambridge the torch of learning first shed its light in a barn. Queen's was at least one step further ahead.

One hundred years is not an impressive period as the world measures time, but it is a substantial section of the history of Canada. In 1841, Confederation was a quarter of a century away. Kingston was the capital of United Lower and Upper Canada and the first parliament of the Canadas met there in 1841. In all of Canada there were only a few miles of railways and no decent highways. The schools were mediocre. In sec-

Next week Queen's University, at Kingston, Ont., will complete its first century. In 1841 it began in a rented clapboard house with a principal, two professors and ten students. Now its buildings and equipment are valued at \$5,000,000, it has an endowment of \$4,000,000, a staff of 360 and a student registration in the last pre-war year of nearly 5,000.

For decades after its beginning, Queen's continued existence was always in doubt. It was perpetually short of funds, its endowments were raised a dollar at a time, after Confederation the small government grant was cut off, and the bank holding most of its money failed. But Queen's survived and grew—eventually to greatness and strength.

The author of this article is the secretary-treasurer of the General Alumni Association of the university.

tions of the country some of the teachers could not read or write and could teach only passages learned by heart in church services. There was no local government, and towns and villages had to come to the Assembly for grants.

In the hundred years that have elapsed Queen's has grown until the value of her lands, thirty-three buildings, and equipment is approximately \$5,000,000. The endowment is more than \$4,000,000; the annual income is \$871,000. The University now has a staff of 360 and a registration in the last pre-war year of nearly 5,000, 1800 of whom were intramural students.

Origin of Queen's

Queen's University owes its origin to the desire of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada to train its ministers at home. The Anglican Church controlled educational matters throughout Upper Canada. The clergy reserves, public domains set aside by the legislature for educational purposes, were claimed by the Church of England for educational institutions under Anglican control. The Anglicans possessed a charter for King's College and, while it is true that this university existed only on paper until 1843, the terms aroused keen dissatisfaction, particularly among Scottish founders of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The result was Queen's University at Kingston.

At Queen's the trustees had to declare their belief in the doctrines of the Westminster Confession of Faith and the principal had to be a Presbyterian but no religious test or qualification was required of any admitted or matriculated as scholars except in Theology. Many believed that even this liberal policy did not go far enough. In 1877 Principal

Cook said, "It was right that the University should be Christian. It was unnecessary that it should be Presbyterian." The constitution was gradually broadened until finally, in 1912, the last vestige of denominational control was removed.

Perpetual Struggle

More than one observer has marvelled at what has been described as "the miracle of Queen's" the astounding spectacle of a great university growing up halfway between Toronto, with the Ontario Government at its back, and McGill, with its imposing private endowment. Queen's has had to fight for her very existence. Her endowments have been raised practically a dollar at a time.

The first thirty years of her story is one of perpetual struggle against heavy odds. Born in controversy and doubt and strife the infant university was given little chance of attaining maturity. Heavy pressure was brought to bear to have Queen's join with King's College, and the question of federation was not finally decided until 1885. Free Church secession in Scotland in 1843 had repercussions in Canada that resulted in a loss of two-thirds of the students and supporters of Queen's. After Confederation the small government grant was cut off, and the Commercial Bank, which held most of the University funds, failed. And all this happened to an institution already harassed by a multitude of indigenous troubles!

On more than one occasion it



Viscount Bennett, one-time Prime Minister of Canada, hands over to Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, the first of 36 mobile kitchens which will be presented by the Canadian Red Cross to the National Fire Service in London, Eng.

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regained certain that Queen's must go down, that she could not possibly withstand the continued buffets of fate. But always there were sufficient loyal men, interested in the institution and what she represented, to turn seemingly certain defeat into victory. Time and time again the students, graduates, and members of staff, contributed from their own meagre resources in order that Queen's might carry on, just as they are doing today.

From the first the curriculum was based on the liberal conception of higher education prevalent in Scotland. The University was designed to provide a broad and sound liberal education specialization was left for post-graduate study. The quality of teaching has always been high. The University has been jealous of the honor of her degrees and scrupulous to the quality of work.

The reputation of Queen's was made by a succession of great teachers, men like George Monro Grant, John Watson, John McNaughton, James Cappon, A. B. Nicholson, A. P. Knight, T. R. Glover, William Nicol, Nathan Dupuis, S. W. Dyde, W. G. Jordan, W. L. Goodwin, W. G. Miller, W. T. Connell, J. C. Connell, Adam Shortt, O. D. Skelton, to mention a few. Names such as these are second to none in Canadian education.

New Ideas, Methods

First place has been given to the cultural subjects in the Arts course, and in classics and modern languages, philosophy, mathematics, English, history and economics, and pure science it has played a large part in making secure the fundamentals of a liberal education. It has had a long and worthy tradition in medical education. The high quality of thinking and of scholarship in the Theological College has stimulated many students who have become leaders in religious thought in Canada and elsewhere. In the applied sciences, based on the pure sciences, more especially in economic geology, mining, and metallurgy, Queen's has played a notable part in the development of Canada. It has fostered and maintained an unusually close relationship with the teaching profession. In commerce and administration the University has been a training ground for men and women in public affairs.

Queen's has grown consistently in the scope of her activities, and has led the way in the introduction of new ideas and new methods into Canadian education. Queen's was the first university in Ontario to engage in teaching, one of the first in Canada to admit women students to classes, the first in Canada to establish a summer school and an extramural study system, and the first in Canada to grant students self-government. The extent to which the University has pioneered is almost forgotten now, since the things Queen's first attempted have become an integral part of general educational policy.

In the realm of sport, Queen's has been able to hold her own with larger and more powerful rivals. The Tri-



Marcel Déat, former French Air Minister, Rightist leader, and collaborator of Pierre Laval, who was wounded with Laval when Communist Paul Collette attempted to assassinate the two men. Collette's act fanned the growing revolt in France.

colour athletes have won the Inter-collegiate football championship fifteen times and the Dominion title on five occasions. The first official game of hockey in history was played in Kingston between Queen's and the Royal Military College. The Allan Cup, the highest prize in amateur hockey in Canada, was won by Queen's the first year of competition. In all sports endeavors Queen's has acquitted herself creditably.

The war has thrown into high relief the value of the universities and the trained men and women they contribute to the national emergency. At the present time nearly one thou-

sand men from Queen's are serving with the armed forces in every branch of the service and in every theatre of war. At least as many more technically trained men and women are doing their share in wartime industry or with the government. Certain courses in medicine and engineering have been adapted to urgent war needs. General military training is being given to all male students over eighteen. The University is co-operating with the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Legion in providing educational facilities for men on active service in Canada and overseas. Spe-

cial war research is being carried on in the University laboratories. Facilities are being provided to train radio technicians for important work in England. In short, Queen's, along with all other Canadian universities, is making a valuable contribution to the war effort.

Character, Tradition

From a small and shaky beginning Queen's has established herself firmly in the Canadian educational scene. In the words of Vice-Principal McNeill "the University is old enough to have tradition, small enough to

have character, and big enough to have sound learning." Those who guide her destinies have no ambitions that Queen's should compete with the larger universities but feel that her sphere is in doing outstanding work in developing scholarship, professional ability, and personality for a relatively small number of carefully selected students.

"Queen's should not attempt to do everything, but the things which it chooses to do it should do superlatively well," says the present principal, Dr. R. C. Wallace.

Thus Queen's enters on her second century.



H. C. OERSTED
Discovered Aluminum
1825

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Aluminum is a metal like gold, silver, copper, iron. Although its presence in various clays and minerals was known for many generations, methods of separating it from the substances surrounding it, balked discovery.

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THE HITLER WAR

Hitler's "Gigantic New Operation"

IT IS but rarely that Winston Churchill and Adolf Hitler agree. But last week both made extremely interesting speeches, agreeing on two important factors in the war: that Germany did not have sufficient air power to fight effectively on two fronts, and that transport may be the limiting factor in the Russian War.

Mr. Churchill declared on Tuesday that Germany was seriously short of air power for the great tasks which

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

she was assuming. On Friday Hitler admitted that it had become clear during the Battle of Britain last fall that the Luftwaffe could not concentrate sufficient of its strength to overwhelm Britain as long as it had to watch a potentially hostile Russia. Mr. Churchill said that transportation, rather than our willingness or ability to give, might prove the limit-

ing factor in helping Russia. Hitler said that munitions were at the disposal of his armies in unlimited quantities "as fast as they can be transported." "There is only the problem of transport."

Churchill predicted that Hitler would seek to stabilize a front in Russia against a severely weakened enemy, to turn against Britain, in the Isles and in the Middle East. Germany had sufficient land forces, he warned, to undertake invasion of Britain, and offensive through Turkey and an expedition through Spain into Northwest Africa simultaneously. But he intimated that Hitler would not be ready for all this until next spring.

To the end of "smashing the enemy in the East" (who was "already broken, never to rise again" in another passage of his speech), Hitler revealed that a new operation of "gigantic proportions" had been under way for the previous 48 hours. This now appears to be a pincer movement against the Russian centre around Smolensk. This may be taking place strictly "according to plan" as Hitler repeatedly insisted; that would depend on whether one meant the original plan, or the first, second or third revisions.

As I understand events in Russia, the first German plan gave most importance to the thrust through the centre against Moscow. When this was checked in the great Battle of Smolensk in July, the emphasis was shifted to the wings. The idea then became to crumple up the Russian left wing in the Ukraine and the right wing around Leningrad, pry these loose from their naval support in the Black and Baltic Seas, and annihilate the forces concerned. Then a smash in the centre, to take Moscow, would finish the job.

Ukraine, Leningrad

The offensive in the Ukraine brought big successes. Yet Budenny succeeded twice in extricating a large part of his army from carefully-laid traps, so that he still has substantial forces with which to contest the Donets Basin, prize of the whole operation. Neither Odessa nor Sevastopol, the main Soviet naval base on the Black Sea, were taken, and von Rundstedt fell considerably short of what must have been his chief strategic goal, Rostov-on-Don.

The action against Leningrad, though the German centre was stripped to support it, can now be marked down as a failure. Five weeks ago the German press treated the capture of the second Soviet city, bearing the name of Lenin, as imminent; another big victory to follow up the sweep into the Dnieper bend. But one must admit that the Germans don't waste much time changing their plans when they find they are biting on a stone. The success which Soviet counter-attacks began to have a fortnight later may indicate that the Germans had already begun to shift their forces southward for this new offensive.

It was about this time that they put out an apologetic story of the tens of thousands of fiendishly concealed land mines which had held up their progress for a solid 100 miles in front of Leningrad. Last weekend the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm *Tidningar*, whose despatches often have the flavor of official German inspiration, wrote that Leningrad had become "unimportant for the time being." It had proved impossible to scare the population into surrender, and "to storm a city of four millions street by street would cost as many casualties as the entire campaign." Dive-bombing, which had succeeded against the smaller city of Warsaw, was inapplicable here because of fighter and anti-aircraft opposition.

It may be high common sense to give up such a costly and delaying project as Leningrad promised to be, and turn to seek a decision elsewhere. The season is short and there is only



just time for the third phase, the smash at Moscow. Nevertheless this represents failure in the north, and giving up Leningrad must mean a big loss of face for Hitler unless it can be covered up quickly by the winning of a still more important objective in the centre, which could only be Moscow.

Can He Take Moscow?

Can Hitler take Moscow with this new offensive? It seems doubtful. There is something about this going on with the third phase of the plan before the second has been properly finished which is reminiscent of the Battle of Britain. The very incompleteness of his job on the wings prejudices success in the centre. To succeed here, Hitler must carry out an even bigger operation than at Kiev. He must defeat and swallow up the

strongest army in Russia, now experienced and war-hardened, fighting with its back to the region of greatest population and industry, which means the greatest reserves in men and equipment, and the best road and rail communications in the country.

This will require a much greater concentration of strength than Hitler used at Kiev, where he failed to hold the major part of the Soviet forces, and couldn't exploit his break-through to seize Kharkov. In fact, one is almost tempted to see in this new development of the war an admission by Hitler that he hadn't the strength, not only to carry on a two-fronted war against both Britain and Russia, but even to achieve decisive results simultaneously on the northern and southern fronts in Russia.

He pared his centre as much as he dared, as we have seen from the re-



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MEMORANDUM

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SUN LIFE of CANADA
HEAD OFFICE
MONTREAL

ports of British and American correspondents who visited it, but still he didn't have the forces to quite get a solid grip on Budenny, to take Odessa, to seize the Crimea and shove Russian sea-power back to the eastern side of the Black Sea, to grab Kharkov and the Donetz Basin swiftly, before their mines and industries could be ruined, to overwhelm Leningrad and Kronstadt, to seize the Baltic Islands from which Soviet warships and bombers still operate, and to take Murmansk and block the most promising route for British supplies.

Concentration is the cardinal German war doctrine. If Hitler is seeking decisive results in the centre such as smashing of Timoshenko's Army and the capture of Moscow and the whole industrial district stretching from Tula back to Gorki, then it seems highly doubtful if he will try to carry out any other large operations during the next few weeks. Kharkov, the Donetz Basin and Rostov, which he must have for their economic and strategic importance, will have to wait until afterwards. We have seen plain evidence in the success of the garrisons of Odessa and Leningrad that German

forces have been drawn away from there. Von Rundstedt was said to have been using only four divisions for his assault on the Crimea, and he will need all of these to stem Budenny's counter attack from the neighborhood of Melitopol.

Counter-Offensive?

Budenny is probably not in a position to deliver any general counter-offensive against the flank of the German drive on Moscow, and in any case has been pushed too far back to reach its vital communications. Not so, however, Voroshiloff in the north. He is still strong on the eastern side of Lake Ilmen, and there have been reports in the last few days of his advance parties operating through Staraya Russa almost as far west as Pskov. The Germans will have to divert considerable strength to the protection of this flank. They will have to hold a line from the Gulf of Finland to Lake Ilmen and the Valdai Hills, and operate behind this cover.

The base for the northern arm of the new pincers is said to be Velikiye Luki. Its first important goal may be Rzhev, and the appointed meeting

place with the southern arm not far away from Borodino, where Napoleon won the costly victory which gave him Moscow. The southern arm is said to be based on Roslavl, although the Germans made persistent efforts to seize the much more useful junction of Bryansk for this purpose. This arm appears the stronger, apparently having been reinforced by many of the troops recently used in the Kiev operation.

The Germans are not at any time to be under-rated. A Moscow military commentator speaks of their having massed three million men and all their available matériel for this drive. That is a formidable power, which is going to make some substantial gains. But there is something unsound about the German position which encourages the belief that the outcome may be as inconclusive as the Battle of Smolensk or the Battle of Leningrad.

Hitler has so much "unfinished business" in Russia and elsewhere which he dare not neglect for long. His extreme tenderness to the Finns and Roumanians in his recent speech reveals his difficulty in keeping these little allies in the fight. Bulgaria is balking so stubbornly at being thrust into war against Russia that it seems doubtful whether Hitler will be able to do it. Open warfare is raging in Yugoslavia, so that Hitler will virtually have to reconquer that country. More occupation troops are needed in Czechoslovakia. Norway, France and the Low Countries have to be guarded against the possibility of a British landing. Rommel's army in Libya must be either strengthened or abandoned. Heavy bombers have had to be shifted from Russia back to the bombing of British ports, in an attempt to check the free flow of supplies which is rapidly building up British strength.

Hitler, it would seem, is attempting too much, even for his immense resources.

ground wells. Here it came from the rocks rising above the earth.

D'Arcy turned from explorer to business man. He immediately sought an audience with the Shah of Persia, explaining to him that there was the possibility of wealth accruing if he would consent to the development of the industry. The Shah, always glad to increase his income, but always himself a true business man, signed an agreement with D'Arcy on May 28, 1901, giving him the right to drill for, produce, and carry away natural gas and petroleum throughout the whole of the Persian Empire except in certain restricted areas. In all, however, D'Arcy was given a free hand in something like 500,000 square miles of territory.

16% for the Shah

The right was to extend for sixty years from the date of signing the agreement. The Shah's benefit was to be 16% of the total value of the oil obtained by D'Arcy, or just over 3s. in every pound. D'Arcy, with the agreement in his pocket, did not hurry. Slowly he tried to raise the necessary money to work his concession, but as considerable secrecy was essential he found it too difficult. Little was done until 1909, when the demand for oil was becoming acute. In that year D'Arcy decided to sell his interest to a large Company, then formed under the name of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company Limited. It rapidly got to work, and in a few years was extracting thousands of tons of oil.

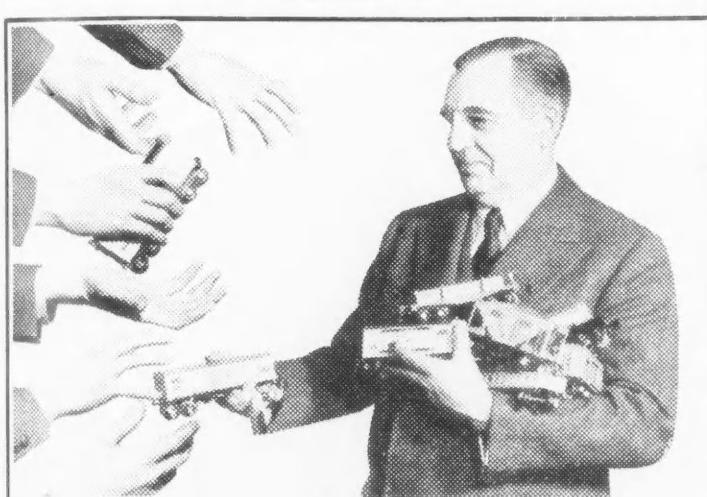
In 1913 the Company decided to extend their operations, convinced

that they had discovered the most valuable oil deposits in the world. Almost at the same time the British Admiralty was seeking oil as cheaply as possible. It had been decided to convert a large number of ships from coal burning to oil burning. The chief spokesman on behalf of the Government was Mr. Winston Churchill, who at that time was First Lord of the Admiralty. He made a brilliant bargain. The Admiralty obtained first call on any oil which was produced.

The result was that all through the last War, and ever since, the Royal Navy has never been short of oil. When peace came in 1919 the Company proposed to develop their territory more than ever. Again the matter was discussed with the Government, who agreed to make further investment. Progress has been rapid. In 1921 the Company produced 1,743,000 tons of oil. By 1927 the output had increased to 4,806,000 tons, and by 1939 this had reached the enormous figure of over 10,000,000 tons.

The Shah shared in the prosperity of the Company. In 1921 he received as his share of the royalties £585,000; in 1927 his income from this source had jumped to £1,341,000, while last year he drew nearly £3,000,000. The name of the Company was changed to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in 1935, the year in which the old Persia disappeared and the new country of Iran was born.

But the company, under its new name, still prospers. On its continued activities depend the operations of the Royal Navy.



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Oil in Iran

BY FRANK LONGWORTH

THE British Government, unlike that of many countries, has never made a practice of investing national funds in commercial undertakings. To-day in the British Balance Sheet only two such investments are shown: one of £4,080,000 in shares of the Suez Canal Company, and the other of £5,001,000 in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. Both have proved highly profitable, not only from an income point of view, but for reasons of national security.

Benjamin Disraeli was responsible for the investment in the Suez Canal. Mr. Asquith (as he then was) sponsored the investment in the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, then and even now better known in many quarters as the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. He was acting on the advice and urgent insistence of Mr. Winston Churchill and the Admiralty. Never, except in the case of the Suez Canal, was sounder advice tendered to any Prime Minister.

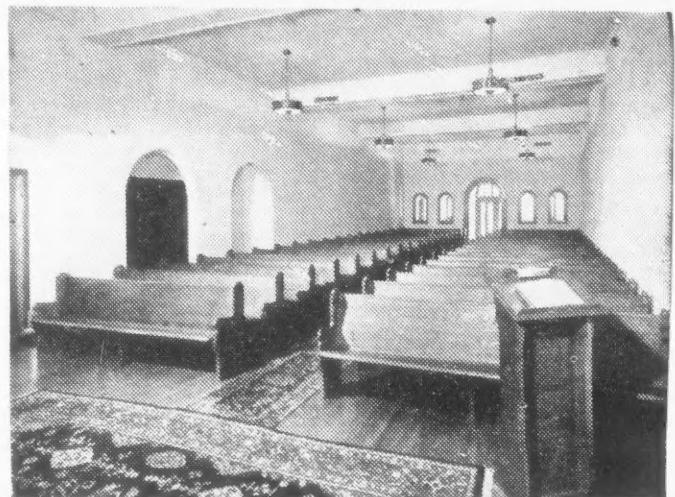
Iranian oil provides one of the most fascinating romances of modern history. In spite of its long fame, Persia had since the Middle Ages been little developed or patronized. It was a place of fairy stories, the birthplace of the Persian Garden, but never considered as of any commercial importance. Explorers had left the country to the writers of history books, never dreaming that untold wealth lay hidden in its soil.

"Striking Oil"

In 1901 an English adventurer, William Knox D'Arcy, went to Persia. He was not searching for oil which in those days was considered of comparatively little importance. The motor car was in its earliest infancy, and coal was still good enough for trains, ships, and other vehicles. Yet by the purest chance D'Arcy literally "struck oil." In the course of his expedition he happened to strike the rocks, and to his surprise oil gushed out. He was undoubtedly amazed. Hitherto oil had always been discovered in under-

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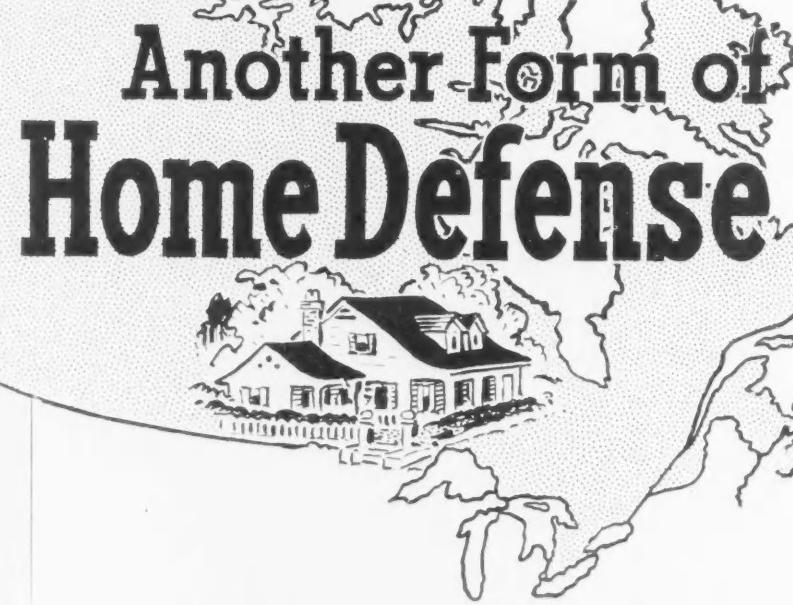
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Drew as Conservative Chief

BY DANA PORTER

This is the second of a series of four articles by Dana Porter on leadership material for the Conservative Party.

Colonel George Drew, leader of the Conservative opposition in Ontario, has established a wide reputation as a speaker, a writer, and a brilliant political combatant.

The importance of success for the Ontario party, to the Conservative Party as a whole, raises the question of where Colonel Drew might most usefully concentrate his attention.

GEORGE DREW commands three dynamic resources—the power of the pen, the spell of the spoken word, and the will to fight. George Drew is highly photogenic; he is a magnet for publicity. Whether in favor or out of favor his activities and his utterances have regularly made front-page news. He soon discovered that if he were to impress his convictions effectively upon the public mind, he must exploit with skill and with color, this natural advantage. Since one of the major assets of one who hopes to make his mark in public life is publicity value, but more especially since his publicity value is based upon sound principles and deep convictions, George Drew has

established himself as an asset to the Conservative Party.

George Drew was born in Guelph, Ontario, May 7, 1894, the son of John Drew, K.C., who had been a member of the first parliament of Confederation. Following his education at the Guelph Public Schools, Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto, he enlisted with the 16th Battery, C.E.F., in 1914. He served at the front, was wounded, returned to Canada, and became Commander of the 64th Battery. At the end of the war he continued his interest in military affairs, commanding the 16th Battery, and then the 11th Field Brigade C.F.A., at Guelph. For three consecutive years, under his command, this Brigade won the Shaughnessy Cup for general efficiency in Canada.

In 1936 George Drew married Fiorenza Johnson, the daughter of the world renowned tenor, Edward Johnson, now Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. They have two sons.

When George Drew returned to his native city, after his call to the Bar in 1920, he practised law and entered local politics. He became Mayor of Guelph in 1925.

But George Drew was no ordinary mayor whose lustre shines within a local radius. People discovered that George Drew was the youngest mayor in Canada. People also discovered in him the makings of something new and fresh in public life. Before long the "youngest mayor in Canada" found himself travelling from coast to coast delivering addresses of an arresting character.

A short term as Assistant Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario was followed by the unusual promotion to the office of Master, a special judicial office of great importance to the judicial system, and usually reserved for a man of more mature years. During this period he tried his hand at writing articles of national interest. His subject matter always proved interesting. His style was clear and vivid. His emphasis generally inclined to be of a spectacular flavor. As a journalist his success was instantaneously assured.

Securities Commissioner

When the new position of Securities Commissioner was created by the Conservative Government of Ontario in 1931 the Government felt that some well-known person of exceptional ability and unquestionable integrity should be found. George Drew received the appointment. He answered the required qualifications and added a dash of vigor and color that no one else could have given at that time.

Until Hepburn came into power in Ontario in 1934, George Drew had suffered no serious setbacks in what appeared to be the beginning of a meteoric public career. Dismissal from the office of Securities Commissioner at the instance of the newly elevated Attorney-General, Mr. Arthur Roebuck, gave George Drew the makings of an all-out political controversy. He took immediate steps to turn to advantage the peculiar circumstances surrounding his summary dismissal. His popularity as a luncheon club speaker increased ten-fold. He was in constant demand. He lost no opportunity to attack Mr. Roebuck. He made statements that could not be left unanswered. He showed no fear of consequences. At last he became the defendant in a libel suit which directly involved the dealings of the Attorney-General. He pleaded his own cause and won. Since

his retirement from the Provincial scene Mr. Roebuck has entered Federal politics and sits at Ottawa as the member for Trinity Riding, Toronto.

During this diverting fray, George Drew developed a technique of direct frontal attack. Accustomed to the glare of publicity, he had no fear of the limelight. Confident of the righteousness of his cause, he saw no reason for pulling punches. For Drew has a fundamentally honest mind and believed that the public in the last analysis, want honesty and decency in public life. Consequently,

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Walt Disney who created a new form of musical entertainment in "Fantasia," the masterpiece of animation, says "Time is of the essence in motion picture production." Because scenes are measured in seconds, and dialog, sound effects, and music are tailored to fit by precise time measurements, motion picture producers have made extensive use of Longines Watches from the earliest days.

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Write for illustrated booklet 102

GIRARD-PERREGAUX
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in any contest between St. George and the Dragon, it could be no mistake to hit the dragon hard, often and openly and let the light of truth flood dark places.

Having thus emerged as a controversial provincial figure, George Drew turned his frontal attack on his own Conservative party in Ontario. He sought the leadership of this party at the convention of 1936 by publicly attacking the party machine. He found himself defeated by an astonishingly narrow margin.

To heal the party breach between the Drew and the Rowe followings, someone hit upon the not very clever idea of inducing Drew to become organizer for the Ontario party. Unfortunately the issue of the C.I.O. drove Drew into an open break with the party. He ran as an Independent Conservative in his home town of Guelph in the Provincial election of 1937, but was defeated. His break with the party was variously interpreted. Those of his party who agreed with his stand, viewed it as a profound conviction. Those who regarded party solidarity as being in the long run more important than George Drew's personal opinions, condemned it as an inflexibility of mind. His political future seemed suddenly to have evaporated.

For Drew, however, the struggle had just begun. He continued to make speeches and his speeches made news. Politicians who were senior to him envied his inevitable certainty of prominent places in the press. Fortune suddenly handed him the Bren Gun mystery. By this time Drew had acquired a special skill in ferreting into questionable things. The Bren Gun mystery gave him the ideal opportunity. The Dragon was



Colonel George Drew

the Honorable Ian Mackenzie. The frontal attack was brought into play. Whether as the result of the efforts of Drew or for some entirely different reason, the Hon. Ian Mackenzie eventually moved from the important Ministry of National Defence to the more tranquil backwaters of Pensions and National Health.

Some of his recent utterances, combined with a recent Government announcement, indicate that Mr. Mackenzie is being groomed to organize the new world order. We may at least feel assured that the organization for the blessings of the new world order will be no less extensively prepared than was the Dominion of Canada for the catastrophe of the second World War.

Bren Gun Controversy

The Ontario Conservative Convention of 1938 followed the Bren Gun controversy. Drew swept the Convention. The hopes of the Provincial party ran high. Hatchets were buried in fast time by the score. As leader of the opposition he has accomplished one significant feat. His influence has gradually lifted the uncoordinated clamor from a Hepburn-dominated chamber, and restored some genuine tone of dignity more in keeping with British Parliamentary traditions. Some of his followers were disappointed that the fighting spirit which had been displayed against the Conservative machine did not turn its full force on the Hepburn Government. The critics began to raise their voices and to suggest that Drew had been taken into the enemy's camp. But Drew may have been bidding his time. He may have sized up his opponent better than appeared. He listened to Hepburn's loud attacks upon the conduct of the war by the Liberal Government. These were sentiments with which he could not conscientiously disagree. He listened to the oft-repeated suggestion that Hepburn intended to go to England where Mr. Bickell wanted him to assist in some enterprise directly connected with the war. By some strange coincidence, while the press was intimating that final arrangements were being made to consummate this bold project, Mr. Bickell was on the way home. It was Drew who stepped into the Atlantic Clipper. From the viewpoint of the claptrap of provincial politics on the Hepburn level, this was a definite score.

The future of the Dominion Conservative Party vitally depends upon the structure and the strength of the party in Ontario. A success for the Ontario Party at the next provincial election will do more to raise the prospects of the party in the Dominion than any other single event. If George Drew will eschew diversion for a time, to follow through in the discharge of the duty for which he was elected three years ago, of leading and building up the Party in Ontario, the chances are great for a Conservative victory at the Ontario polls. Whether the Conservative party as a whole will find itself in a stronger position, having George Drew at the head of the Ontario party with some definite chance of a win, or with George Drew contesting the federal leadership at the possible expense of the Party in Ontario, is a question to which there may not be an obvious answer.

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Vignettes of Manhattan in Wartime

BY DON STAIRS

IN THE new steel, streamlined Pullman sleepers Manhattan bound is a cute little steel cubicle that takes the place of a "section," that the traveler by rail has known as a lower berth minus the upper. Entrance to this miniature bedroom of single bed size is from the centre aisle as in ordinary Pullmans. The narrow doorway is shrouded with a plain brown curtain zippered down the centre for privacy. This is supplemented by a

solid steel sliding door that the occupant when in bed can lock and enables timid spinsters to sleep easy.

You spend your first moments twiddling and pressing buttons. You can turn the air conditioner on or off, set the fan in motion, bring on the steam for heat, bright ceiling lights for reading, or set long tubular lights glowing for make-up or shaving. Amongst other gadgets and sockets is a lamp that throws a dim

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Chronotherm, with its automatic night shut-down saves 10 to 30% on your fuel bill. Send for Booklet, "A Heated Question Answered". Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company Limited, 11 Peter St., Toronto, Ontario.

purple gleam as a night light. Traveling bags and clothing can be stored away in a coat-length clothes closet. A mirrored cabinet in the wall conceals a thermos jug of ice water. In addition to a uniquely comfortable reclining seat with arm rests there is also an additional innocent-looking chair. When the seat of this is lifted up there is brought to view a stunning contraption of stainless steel and black fittings such as was never imagined by Chick Sale.

The actual act of getting to bed is accomplished by completely disrobing with all your belongings stored away each in its proper receptacle for the night. You twist a handle in the wall above the seat and a well sprung divan with sheets and pillows already arranged is easily pulled down like an apartment folding bed from the wall as you back out a bit through the doorway into the aisle with the zippered curtain for your protection in the rear. You climb into bed, swing the steel sliding door to, switch out the lights, and well insulated from noise and jolting you are ready for repose.

Breakfast by the Hudson

Breakfast on a diner approaching Manhattan acquires added piquancy as you hustle along the east bank of the Hudson River. Off to the west a rising sun illuminates the upper stretches of this always lovely river. Through the window is glimpsed a panorama of tugboats and barges, the hilly terrain of New York State, which culminates in precipitous Bear Mountain and finally merges into the stately brown cathedral-like river banks—the Jersey Palisades. Not to be overlooked is the pleasant custom of the waiters introducing themselves before they take your order for breakfast, by laying a copy of a New York Times or Herald Tribune by your plate.

All Manhattan is built on rock. The vast caverns known as hotels are stone and steel. A visitor may acquire certain preferences as to the kind of cave to which he wishes to be assigned but it is still a cave with a number. He is stowed away in the big, smart hosteries with speed and celerity. "Bell-boys" are no longer called by bells nor are they boys. There is no need of an alarm to speed these sophisticated minions about their business. The prospective tip and the observance of the rules in "The Code Book" are the powerful motivation that propels them speedily from task to task. A room clerk smilingly and affably (he'd better be, it's rule No. 1 in his Code Book) assigns you the number of your cell, a flick of an eyelash brings a boy instantly to your side and you and your bags are whisked skyward to your cubicle. Although your room is in perfect order a couple of lights are turned uselessly on. A window or blind ostentatiously raised or lowered. A bag rack taken from somewhere and put somewhere else. Much to do about removing the key from the front of the door to the inside, plus any other twirls that consume enough time and energy, which, he hopes, will bring him recompense.

Whoopee

Celebrations of some sort in Manhattan are continuous and frequently on a concentrated and extensive scale. Your reporter on one occasion within the course of a few days has seen the almost simultaneous observance of Columbus Day, the Chinese New Year and a Jewish holiday. Again and at this time he encountered Yom Kippur, the Louis Nova Fight and the world-shaking baseball duel of "Yankees" versus "The Dodgers." To add to the pandemonium was the tumult and roar of the panicky customers of the big stores buying liquor, furs, jewellery, radios and such what-not to escape a Federal Sales Tax of from 10% to 35% which became effective on October 1. A curious editor on one of the newspapers seeking to discover what the tax didn't apply to, found only two exceptions bicycles and scooters.

Manhattan provides the spectacle of practically continuous eating and drinking from morning to night. And "night" for many New Yorkers commences at twelve midnight. New York newspapers recognize this as a serious affair. Most have a corps of specialists who devote their attention exclusively to the matter of food and drink. The Herald Tribune, for instance, has two columns every day for new recipes, new foods, foods in season, old foods dressed up to look like new, dollar dinners for four people, where to buy unique food specialties and so on and on and on. The Sun reprints each day a menu of some notable eating place in Manhattan simply giving the price of the dinner. A telephone call to the newspaper office will get you the address. Once a week it has a column or two devoted to the serious business of drinking, so they name it "The Wine Trail." These are just random examples of the help you can get on just plain, ordinary, everyday eating and drinking.

But Manhattanites really fall for the bizarre in palate-tickling specialties. They can and do drink freely. The taverns and restaurants cater to a steady, continuous stream of



Canon Cody, President of the University of Toronto, buys the first apple to open the Boy Scouts' Oct. apple campaign, an annual drive for funds to further Scout training.



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TODAY patriotic Canadians are called upon for money for this and money for that. There is an extra strain on income—most patriotic people in Canada simply have got to budget their expenses. Realizing this, The Dominion Life developed its plan of "Life Insurance on a Budget". With this plan you set aside so much per week or month, and we plan for you the maximum sum of life insurance it will provide.

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thirsties. The 5c soft drink bars sell the juice of the apple, orange, Papaya, coconut, vegetables, carbonated coffee or any mixture of them that you fancy. As for food, name anything that can be transported by boat, train or plane from the ends of this earth and in spite of the war you can get it. They are beginning, of course to miss a few things.

Specialty restaurants featuring the foods of all nations are to be found everywhere. Long lists of these are to be had in the daily newspapers. Practically all the good restaurants are all conditioned and serve good liquor. A typical mid-town eating house, one which has been in the same location for nearly twenty-five years and has survived the vicissitudes and fierce competition of the other eating places, is Rosoffs. At the 44th Street entrance the ever affable Mr. Piston will find you a table. Many New Yorkers like this place for its good food and reasonable prices. A good dinner here can start off with an "Old Fashioned" or bottle of ale, followed by an oyster cocktail or Marinelli Herring, (pickled herring with a sauce of rich cream and onions). With their salad for the day on the side try say striped bass or fillet of sole and don't omit a baked Idaho potato. Top this all with rum ice cream, Biscuit Tortoni or coffee ring and when you finish you will be within five minutes' walk of any theatre or show.

Window Shopping

Noticed while passing Manhattan's store windows are men's dark brown shoes in antique finish, the mottled effect being processed into the leather and the shop polishes the shoe to a glassy finish with British waxes. . . Plaid shirts recommended, so help me, for business wear, the kind seen in Canada on men who go deer hunting. . . Miniature bottles of whisky, brandy, liqueurs, wines, some in attractive pottery receptacles imported from Mexico, 20c and upwards. . . Cut-flower holders, fashioned out of flyscreening and lacy wire painted white to surround small glass receptacles such as water tumblers. . . Lucite, the new plastic, clear as glass, carved and molded into ladies' dresser sets, hair brushes and other powder room accessories. The bristles in the brushes are made of Nylon. Particularly attractive was a man's shaving brush. . . No scarcity of silk and Nylon hosiery on display. . . Gimbel's still displaying and selling W. R. Hearst's collection of antiquities at fabulous prices. . . Macys dispensing their delicious carbonated coffee drink from coin-vending machines called Sparkle Bars. . . An endless variety of small coat-pocket, personal radios.

Radio

The radio listeners of Manhattan are probably the most privileged in the world, particularly so since the radio is new method of projecting music and the voice over the air waves by means of what is called frequency modulation has come into vogue. The beauty and realism of tone achieved by this new method of broadcast and reception has to be heard to be fully appreciated. It is an enormous stride forward. Believe it or not you can actually hear the "silence" in the studio, such as those Vagaries and unrecognizable little sounds that a pianist may make as he adjusts himself and his music before he strikes a note.

Your reporter has long been fretful about the exterior appearance of most radio cabinets. Practically no attention has ever been paid to conceal the exterior appurtenances by which sounds are evoked from the instruments' innards. The radio cabinet in most rooms is an eyesore amongst other well chosen pieces of furniture. Manhattan radio buyers have a wide choice of reasonably priced pieces of period furniture in which the instrument of their choice may be encased.

LaGuardia Airport

The Empire State Building was once the chief Manhattan show place for visitors. Then followed Radio City. For two years the World's Fair monopolized attention. Now for a dime on a north bound Fifth Avenue bus and an additional dime admission

you may see one of the world's largest airports in operation. The best time appears to be around the noon hour. You may eat at a snack bar, a coffee shop or have an outdoor luncheon of adequate dimensions, all three being managed by the Hotel New Yorker.

The approach to the airport Administration Building entrance is flanked with huge parking fields for hundreds of cars. Visitors from New York and miles around come on Saturdays and Sundays just for the fun of having lunch as the planes alight and depart. The circular Administration Building, topped with a circular glass

tower for the operating staff is the center of activity. To the right and left are the huge hangars for the various airlines whose routes stretch away like a spider's web to span the continent and in the case of the Pan-American Airways to the remote ends of the earth. Fronting the Administration Building and the hangars is a long 15 ft. high promenade facing the landing field from which the planes take off and alight and in the distance are the rippling waters of Long Island Sound. Off to the left a bit are the hangars that house the Clipper ships. There is a thrill in watching a Dixie Clipper taxi its huge

bulk down Long Island Sound for many miles, turn and wheel about, up the wind towards the airport and then over it with the majestic roar of its four motors booming through the air. On this particular trip it was inaugurating the business of sending parcels by way of Lisbon by express to the continent and especially to England. It carried a gift to Queen Elizabeth and it left one in a thoughtful mood while it blended with the murk and mist and disappeared eastward over Long Island Sound.

The promenade for the benefit of the 10c visitors has been constructed atop the exit and entry gates to the

landing field. A public address system operates to keep visitors and passengers informed of the arrivals and departures of planes and to page individuals for any purpose whatsoever. The planes arrive or depart within fifty feet of the promenade and passengers can be seen to use them as nonchalantly as a taxicab or bus. The Toronto plane, a beautiful, sleek, gleaming beauty, took on its load, roared away and would be half-way to its destination in the time that it took me to return to Manhattan by bus. All hesitation about air travel vanishes with one visit to this, the latest showplace of Manhattan.



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MORE POWER . . . MORE PULL . . . MORE STAMINA—that's what you need in a truck in these strenuous times.

And that's just what the great new line of FARGO TRUCKS brings you for 1942—power for speed—power for pull and power to haul the heaviest loads quickly, efficiently and at lowest cost.

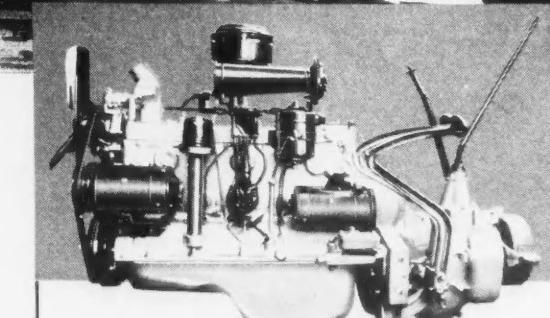
The New FARGO TRUCKS for 1942 range from the light, fast 1½-ton deliveries right up to the great new Fargo 3-ton Special, for heavy hauling.

From stem to stern these new FARGO Models are built to match their great new power. A wide range of transmissions, clutches, rear axles, springs

and frames enable you to select a FARGO Truck to exactly suit your work. Four powerful FARGO engines provide the proper power to suit your load and road conditions. Harmful underpowering and wasteful overpowering are eliminated.

FARGO Trucks are Chrysler-engineered and Chrysler-built for reliability, economy and long life. Thousands of satisfied FARGO owners across Canada will gladly testify to the truth of this statement.

Learn more about the new FARGO Trucks at your nearest Chrysler-Plymouth-FARGO dealers. There is a FARGO Truck to meet your needs.



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One of four great FARGO engines will provide the right power to meet your needs—power for pull . . . power for speed . . . power to save time and money.

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Light, Fast Delivery, Medium Loads or Heavy Duty Hauling—there's a Fargo Truck to suit your needs and **SAVE YOU MONEY!**

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ON September 10, 1939, the Dominion of Canada declared war on Germany. With sober, unrelenting purpose 11 millions of Canadians shouldered the great task of fighting through to Victory against an enemy who had spent long years in preparation.

In the two years that have passed, the enemy has thrown every resource at his command against Great Britain. But his fury has beaten on that valiant island to no avail. Today Britain stands firm and resolute, her defence assured by the strength of Canada and the sister nations of the Commonwealth.

Today industrial Canada is geared to an ever-rising crescendo of production. Her men and women, her farms, mines, forests and factories are dedicated to Victory.

In that great task the International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd., is proud to play an increasingly important part.

One phase of our job is to continue to build the farm machinery needed to assure Britain of a never-failing food supply. To that end our great plant at Hamilton is building farm machines for Canada, Britain and the Empire, for food is vital in war.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Envoy to Argentina

BY GALEN CRAIK

Chief Justice W. F. A. Turgeon was surprised when Prime Minister Mackenzie King asked him to undertake the duties of Canada's first Minister to the Argentine, but to those who know him this seems merely a fitting climax to a distinguished career as a public servant. Judge Turgeon was only 30 when he became Attorney-General of the infant province of Alberta in 1907. The present legal framework of that province is largely the result of his work in those early years. As a judge of the Appeal Court he has been on many commissions appointed by the federal government to investigate industrial problems.

WHEN Prime Minister Mackenzie King leaned across a banquet table at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, and calmly asked the man sitting next to him if he would consider an appointment as Canada's first minister to the Argentine, the latter was "surprised almost to the point of consternation." He was Chief Justice W. F. A. Turgeon, who has just been named to this important diplomatic post, and how he felt about the matter at first he revealed to a group of friends and acquaintances gathered at Regina to honor him after his appointment had been officially announced.

But it was not without grave misgivings that Judge Turgeon reached his decision. A New Brunswicker of Acadian-French stock, he has lived in Saskatchewan so long that he has come to look upon it as his native province.

Judge Turgeon is just 63 and it is 38 years since he stepped off a train at Prince Albert, a young man from the east embarking on a legal career. In the intervening years he has taken a leading part in the government

and legal life of the province and has served the Dominion well, on many occasions having acted as chairman of important federal commissions. Possibly it was this latter service that influenced Judge Turgeon's decision to go to Buenos Aires. He has been a man who has followed the dictates of duty all his life, and of this latest appointment, one that means a complete severance of ties of friendship built up over a long period of years, he has said, simply, "There is an urgent and a useful work to be done, I am told, and I will try to do the new task with all the ability I have left."

His friends have every confidence that he will succeed at his new post. Mr. Justice W. M. Martin, who has been acting as Dominion rental controller, who has succeeded Judge Turgeon as chief justice and who was premier of Saskatchewan when Judge Turgeon was attorney general, said of his former colleague that "if tactfulness, diplomacy and courtesy will help him fulfill his new duties, they will be well filled."

From coast to coast, thousands of Harvester-made trucks, and crawler and wheel-type tractors, are also at work in the service of the Empire.

These jobs would be ours in the normal course of serving the nation, in peace or war. We have been doing them for many years and expect to continue doing them in the future.

But we have not been satisfied to do only these jobs. Our objective is to produce for the Empire's farms and the Empire's arms—that each may be strong and invulnerable.

Today our plant at Hamilton is engaged in a wide variety of war production, and this production is being greatly expanded.

Here Are the War Products We Now Produce at Hamilton:

Steel forgings and stampings for the Bofors anti-aircraft gun.

Steel forgings for the quick-firing 2-pounder Mark VIII anti-aircraft gun.

Steel forgings for the Wellington bomber.

Steel forgings, forming, heat-treating and machining operations on the armor plate for the Mark III tank.

Steel forgings for the modified 2-pounder anti-tank gun, for the 2-pounder anti-tank gun carriage, for the 2-inch bomb thrower, for the 3.7-inch anti-aircraft gun, and the No. 27 artillery trailer.

Malleable castings for Bofors anti-aircraft gun and army motor vehicles.

In our plant all armor plate is machined and complete malleable track supplied for the Universal Carrier, one of the most important tank weapons being produced in Canada.

Our factories are not the only facilities of International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd., which are dedicated to the furtherance of Canada's war effort. From the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Coast our sales branches,

under army supervision, are utilizing their service departments in the intensive training of a large number of men to carry on the maintenance and repair of army motor vehicles.

Major General H. D. G. Crerar, Chief of the General Staff of the Defence Council, in a letter written to us, emphasizes the importance of this training:

"The training of the large number of men required for the proper maintenance of motor vehicles imposed on the army authorities a formidable task. Your offer to organize these courses, and to provide the necessary plant equipment and instructors for the purpose, was, therefore, most welcome.

"The results which have already been achieved have more than justified our confidence in the plan. The cumulative results of these courses are bound to have a beneficial effect on army operations and on our war effort as a whole."

Every six weeks 150 officers and men enter this intensive training school. More than 500 have completed the course.

In Canada's busy workshops, in her sales rooms, on the farms of the Empire, on the front fighting lines and the supply routes behind the lines, Harvester men and women and Harvester products are doing their part. It may be a fire pumper truck on an air training field in Western Canada, an ambulance with the armed forces, or a plow on a farm in Surrey—whatever the product, wherever it may be, it is doing its work well.

In the third year of the war effort, and until our arms shall triumph, Harvester of Canada will march in the ranks for Canada, the Empire, and Victory!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
of Canada, Ltd.
HAMILTON
ONTARIO



High Office At 30

Judge Turgeon was 30 years old when he was called upon to shoulder the responsibilities of attorney general in the two-year-old province of Saskatchewan in 1907. Naturally, he has had much to do with the building of the province's legal framework, and authorities agree that the legislation he was responsible for was sound and progressive.

For years he served with Sir Frederick Haultain on the Saskatchewan court of appeal before he succeeded the latter as chief justice. Their relations during this time have been extremely friendly. But it was not always so. In the early days of the legislative assembly Sir Frederick was leader of the Conservative opposition, Judge Turgeon Liberal attorney general, and the two often clashed on the floor of the house. The older Sir Frederick was noted for his skill as a debater, but the younger attorney general was able to hold his own.

A story is told that on one occasion Sir Frederick was making a particularly telling attack on the government. Judge Turgeon, wondering what Premier Walter Scott would say in reply, leaned over and whispered in his chief's ear that Haultain was making a "very great speech."

"It is the finest speech Mr. Haultain has ever made," was Scott's reply, "and, when he gets through, I want you to get up and give him hell."

In 1921, however, Judge Turgeon forsook politics for the bench, with the remark that "it is my duty to forget I was a dozen years in party government."

Analytical Mind

Possessor of what has been described as a "keen and analytical mind," Judge Turgeon has been eminently successful as a judge of the appeal court. He had the happy faculty of making difficult legal phraseology plain with a few clear phrases and his opinions on points of law have been adopted on several occasions by the Supreme Court of Canada, as well as by members of the Privy Council's judicial committee. He had a dignified but courteous manner in the court room, and many a young lawyer, nervously pleading his first case before the "high court" has had his way smoothed by the sympathy and understanding of Judge Turgeon.

It was during his service with the appeal court that Judge Turgeon presided over many federal investigating commissions. The lengthiest commission on which he sat was the investigation into the Canadian textile industry. It lasted from January, 1936, to March, 1937. Despite the arduous and tedious nature of this commission work, Judge Turgeon recently gave it as his opinion that such investigations "are a satisfactory form of inquiry and follow a democratic principle."

He comes of a family noted for its public service. His aged father still attends sessions of the senate at Ottawa, of which he is a member, while a brother is a member of parliament for a British Columbia constituency. Judge Turgeon went to school in New York and graduated in law from Laval University, Montreal.

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Bookshelf

Prize Winners' Seconds

BY STEWART C. EASTON

FICTION prize winners are not beloved of reviewers; both these books are second novels from the pens of prize winners. The second novel *Lucien* (by Vivian Parsons, Dodd Mead \$3.00) would have had to be good indeed to be a more deserving book than *Not Without Honor*. The subject of the

racial assimilation of European groups into their New World surroundings is one that demands treatment in fiction and usually produces excellent books, because it is essentially a human and not a mechanical problem. Some months ago I gave very strong praise to *Olives on the Apple Tree* by Guido d'Agostino. I do not find *Not Without Honor* quite so good because the characters are to me not quite so well drawn. But the problem is even better stated through the history of Joe, the French Canadian boy who emigrates to Michigan from the rigid patriarchy of Canada, searching for freedom. In Hilltown he finds two racial groups besides the Americans. The Italians, the smaller, are sensitive and proud and eager, while the

French are obstinately self-contained and conscious of what they believe to be their superiority. Joe belongs by nationality to the one, but is in sympathy with the other, since the Italians are pathetically anxious to become Americans while the French are determined to remain fixed in their old mould. Madame Desmarais, the diehard leader of the French, fights a long bitter rearguard action against the movement of the times, but cannot succeed in destroying it. In such a story it would be almost a superhuman feat for Joe to be anything but a type, and one never quite believes in him as an individuality. But as a symbol he is all that could be desired.

The second novel *Island in the Corn* (by John Selby, Oxford \$3.00) however, is not an improvement on *Sam*, which won very wide acclaim as well as its prize. The book is a family chronicle, and the story, as such, is a very fair example of its kind. I think many people may enjoy it more than I, since my exasperation with the characters may have been quite personal to me. Mr. Selby, it seems to me, has become the victim of his own excellences. He has a gift for portraying character in respectably few words, but once this is done he cannot show, or at least here he has not tried to show, the development of character. Boo, the dog, however, is a distinct success, one of the best dog portraits I remember. But is this sufficient reward for a long book?

Disillusion

BY MICHAEL RYAN

R.A.F., by Keith Ayling, Oxford University Press, \$3.00.

THE lives of Churchill's few would obviously make grand material for a book and we must expect many attempts at it. Actually it is rather difficult to write about them for no pilot has yet shown any irrepressible poetic talent and it is hard for an outsider to crash so select a group and get the information he needs. Keith Ayling was a flyer in the last war and this has probably helped him to overcome many of the difficulties in his way. *R.A.F.* is the journal of a mythical Spitfire pilot and is, so the author says, an attempt at a composite picture of the young men who saved England one September day in 1940.

The fact that Mr. Ayling writes only moderately well does not matter much; his subject is fascinating. But if this is a true portrait of a Spitfire pilot I am sadly disillusioned. After the miraculous defense of England and the newspapers' eulogies of the defenders I had pictured the fighter pilots as supermen capable of solving all the world's problems. I should have known better of course though even now I cannot wholly believe in Mr. Ayling's picture. According to him the airmen are jolly college lads who like long walks, tweeds, pipes, dogs and Betty Grable's legs and are in fact very little different from Kipling's subalterns. (The difference being, of course, the incalculable influence of Miss Grable.) Indeed they are a damsight more upright, downright and forthright than the most pukka of pukka sahibs ever was. They are enthusiastic, skilled in their craft and courageous beyond belief, but their intellectual development appears to have been arrested at an early age, their imagination would not seem extraordinary in a tree-toad and among them sensitivity is a minus quantity. Of course this is only one man's opinion but it must contain some truth. There is no hope in the air gentlemen, just a couple of good stories.

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

FOR more than a year I have been waiting for a detective story which would have the black out or the bomb shelter as a background. I do not know whether as a matter of fact any actual murderer has taken advantage of these abnormal and favorable circumstances to kill anybody; but they at least cried out for the writer of fiction. So I began *Inspector Burmann's Black Out* by

Belton Cobb (Longmans Green, \$2.) with a good deal of expectancy, which was soon replaced by disappointment. It is true that the scene of the murder is an air raid shelter, but it has nothing to do with the plot. The story might just as well have been laid in Philadelphia or Oakville. Nevertheless it is cleverly plotted and reveals the author as a man of subtle mind. Unfortunately there is little or no excitement... In *Fowl Murder* (McClelland and Stewart, \$2.35) R. Howard Lindsay has tried a new method. He employs the stream-of-consciousness stunt, and in my opinion it is something between terrible and crazy. Even the wrapper of the book may be upside down. I mention the book because others may like it a good deal more than I did. I regret that I cannot be more cordial for the author seems to be a Canadian; born in Elgin county and educated at the University of Toronto... Much more entertaining I found *The Vice Czar Murders* by Franklin Charles (Longmans Green, \$2.50). Lots of things happen in this book which is marred by an extremely melodramatic ending. On the whole I liked it...

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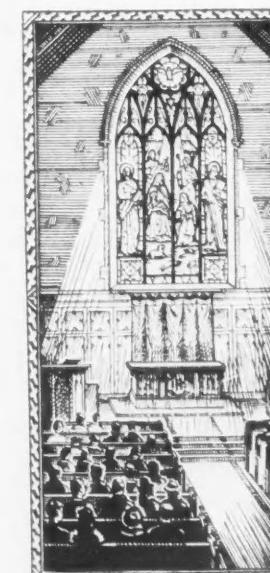
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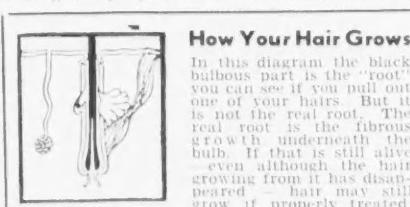
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WORLD OF WOMEN

Furnishing a New Outlook

BY BERNICE COFFEY

ONLY a week or so now and then all the leaves will have been raked up, the garden fed with copious quantities of evil-smelling fertilizer in the pious hope that it will be encouraged to do better next year, and the lawn-mower stored away until next spring. All this completed, it's time for the interior of the house to be given a long, calculating look at least that is the thought of the T. Eaton Company in throwing open at this time the door on the newest edition of their Thrift House.

The Oxford Dictionary tells us that

thrift is "frugality, economical management." In other words it does not necessarily mean buying the cheapest things, but it does imply getting the full value for one's money. So Thrift House does not display a lot of furnishings that can be bought for a song, and then promptly fall apart before the second chorus. Neither will the prices make it necessary to hock great-grandma's garnet heirloom earrings.

There are a number of interesting ideas in this house which should prove useful whether one is only wrestling with the problem of new drapes for the sewing room or immersed in something that seems as large as a government project—the furnishing of a house from stem to stern.

Those who have been feeling that their social prestige is menaced by the fact that their living-room lacks a fireplace will be given aid and comfort by the way this not unusual situation has been handled in the Thrift House living-room. They've taken a very important piece of furniture—a tall, secretary-desk in the Chippendale tradition and used it to break up the long wall where the fireplace usually performs the same function. A pleasant room, this, with walls of dusty pink, deep square chairs upholstered in dusty rose corded cotton-and-rayon damask, and pink lamps done in plaster in copy of the old-fashioned crystal type hung with prisms.

On the dining-room walls you'll see one of the newest tricks in wall-paper. These are related—on three walls is a paper broadly striped in white and yellow outlined in tiny silver lines that look grey at a distance. On the other wall the same design is overlaid with a brilliant, rather splashy and very colorful, floral design. And this forms the background for simple, nicely proportioned mahogany furniture. The buffet, by the way, is set against a ceiling-high unframed mirror.

Anyone who has been wondering what to do about a situation in which the principle characters are a student of music and an unreconcilable family composed of tone deaf persons, would do well to examine the tactful solution offered here. Give the student his or her own room quarters, they say, and make everyone happy. In this room the two most important pieces of furniture are a console type piano and a deep continental bed that looks very loungy and yet has lots of comfort for solid sleeping. Lemon-colored walls, smoke blue carpet, tub chairs covered in green, and windows draped with grey linen patterned with rich-toned flowers will take the drudgery out of hours of practice.

The master bedroom offers the restful color scheme of soft grey paper, deep green drapes, and spread and slip-covers in a plaid design which introduces yellow, grey and mauve. A pleasant background is this for the rich, rosy brown of polished mahogany in the Chippendale design.

Debs and "Wings"

WITH New York and Montreal debes and post-debes as models, the Wings for Britain show of autumn and winter fashions staged by Holt Renfrew & Co. on the Normandie Roof of Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, was marked by gayety, beauty and style. It was a complete "sellout" and was repeated at luncheon time at the Ritz-Carlton.

The six New York girls who modeled were: Hope Carroll, chairman of the group; Sylvia Kissel, Marion Hodges, Elizabeth van Leer, Constance Sneed and Diana Taylor. They were assisted by four Montreal debutantes, Pamela Holt, Diana Dawes, Monique Jobin and Jacqueline Quimet.

A feature of the display was a collection of models by Marie Paule, French-Canadian designer, directrice



It's the universally becoming tricorn done in a new manner. Sally Victor softens the points, and it's worn farther back to reveal the hair.

of the new salon de couture at Holt Renfrew, who was responsible for several exclusive models and for adaptations of new fashions. Many town and country classics were imported from London. "Twilight to midnight" ensembles in black with beaded pockets or collars, cocktail dresses with sequins, and copies of New York Molyneux coats, including reefers and boxy models, drew applause.

Furs included a cape coat in mink and in safari brown Alaska seal, two wide panels of the fur in front, the cape falling over the back of the close-fitting cloth coat.

In Marie Paule's dresses, several were made of one straight piece instead of being cut at the waistline. Some had unpadded shoulders, deep-cut armholes and draped treatments. Slimness characterized the skirts.

The presentation was opened with a three-piece English tweed ensemble with brown and blue broken check jacket, a plain brown skirt and collarless topcoat of the check material, faced with brown tweed, and with brown tweed buttons. A town coat of green trimmed with mink worn over a yellow wool frock; a coat of "old blue" trimmed with

silver fox; a "twilight to midnight" suit in black crepe embroidered at lapels and with pockets in pearls and sequins were other fashions shown. The "Wings for Britain" gown was in heavy white satin over organza with apron front caught at the back to reveal the organza and with the Wings for Britain insignia embroidered in pearl and gold sequins at the neckline.

Dinner frocks were favored for evening, one of the most striking being of slim white jersey with high neckline, the fullness in the skirt forming a panel bordered in mink.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

Women's Most Exciting War Job

BY ELSPETH HUXLEY

HELOW in England little is heard of the women fliers who used to pilot their own machines with such skill and courage before the war. No, they don't make headlines any more—but they're still flying, many of them. In fact they're flying harder and more than they ever did in peace-time.

A good many of them are now ferry pilots belonging to an organization called Air Transport Auxiliary. Their job is to ferry planes from the factories where they're built to the R.A.F. stations where the final equipment is installed. And

it's a tough job, believe me—flying in all kinds of weather, to all parts of the country, and in all types of machines.

I have just been seeing something of their work at their headquarters "somewhere in England." The things I saw were interpreted by the director of the women's side of ATA, Miss Pauline Gower, a remarkable woman. Miss Gower has been flying, she told me, "ever since she left school," and she's had a license to fly commercial planes (which of course is much more difficult to obtain than an ordinary pilot's license) for eleven years. In fact, she was the first woman to get a "B" license (commercial) in the British Empire. And she's only 31 years old.

As you can guess, she's had an adventurous life. For a time she operated her own air taxi service in the North of England. Then she toured the country in an air circus. Her specialty was aerobatics, and she also took people up for flights. Several times she tried to give up flying, she told me, but it never worked. It's in her blood.

When war came she was in hospital recovering from a minor operation on her neck. In the course of the operation the surgeon's knife had inadvertently severed a nerve that controlled her right arm. Her arm was paralyzed, and no treatment has been able to restore it. Such an accident would have discouraged most people, but not Pauline Gower. She had already conceived the idea that women pilots must be used in the war, so she went ahead and worked out a scheme for organizing and training them as ferry pilots.

ATA Girls

She determined to sell this idea to the Air Minister. "This," she said with a smile, "was the hardest part of the job." There were plenty of men to go round at the beginning of the war, and no one was very interested in this crazy idea to have women flying R.A.F. machines.

Finally, after a tireless battle, she got a grudging permission to make a start. Only eight women were to be enrolled. And they were only to fly elementary trainers, which at that time were open, antiquated Tiger Moths.

Miss Gower collected her eight women pilots, and all through the first bitterly cold winter they flew these open machines to all parts of the country, coming back by train to their base, lugging their kit and a sixty-pound parachute with them. They came through the test so well that the authorities relented and gave the women pilots a chance to make a real show in ATA.

Things are very different now. Many women ferry pilots have been enrolled and they can fly several types of R.A.F. machines from the latest 300-mile-an-hour plus Spitfire to enemy aircraft. And fly them they do, all over the country, in fair weather and foul.

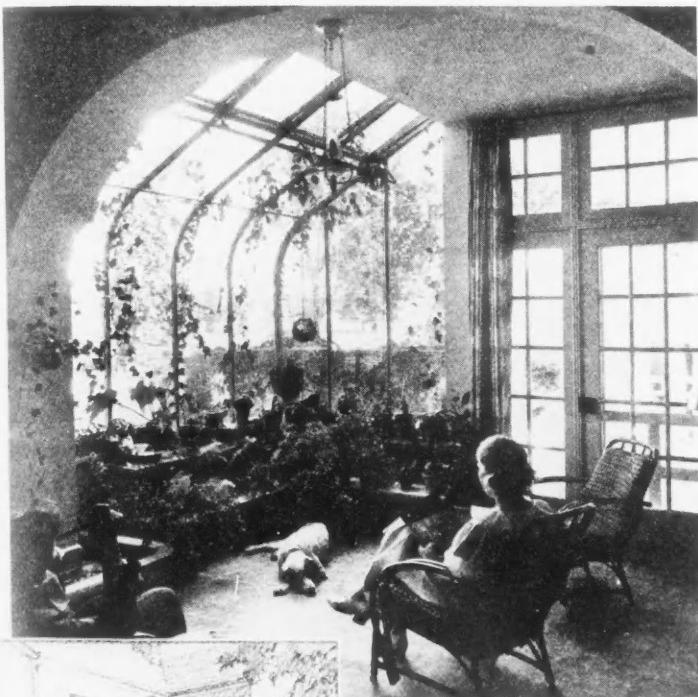
They Fly Alone

They have their own air-taxis. These transport them to whatever aircraft factory or repair depot they may be ordered when they reach their headquarters at nine o'clock every morning, and bring them back to their base at night. They must learn to fly the latest and fastest types of aircraft with perhaps an old-fashioned elementary trainer in between. They fly alone. They must do their own navigating, and they fly without wireless or any of the accepted aides to civilian flying, such as beams, to guide them in. And not only the girl's own life but also the latest type of aircraft worth perhaps a quarter of a million dollars is in her hands!

It is perhaps the most exciting job that women are doing in this war, but I don't believe one of them would change it for a million dollars.

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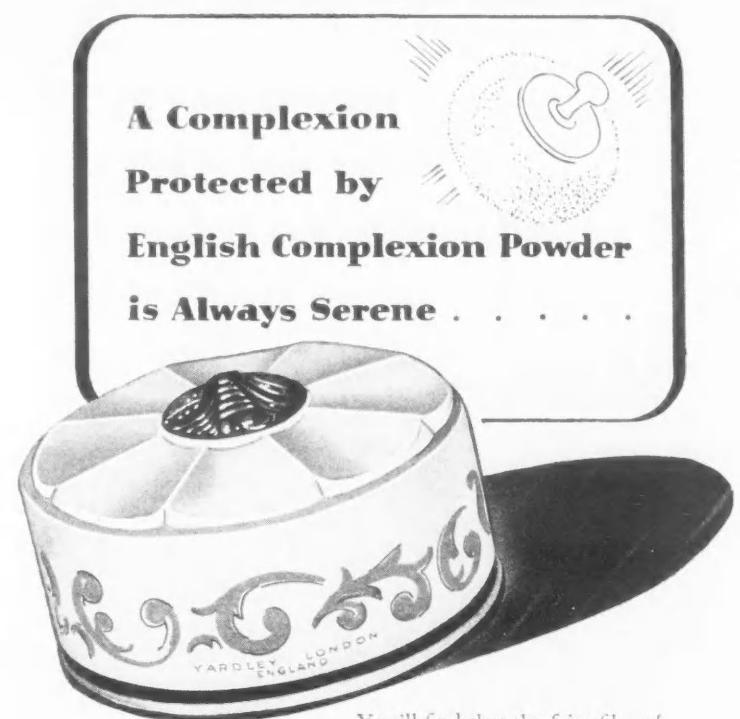
• The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill has rightly said that "workmen are soldiers with different weapons but the same courage." Farmers, factory hands, office workers, women in the home, are now doing their bit on the home front.

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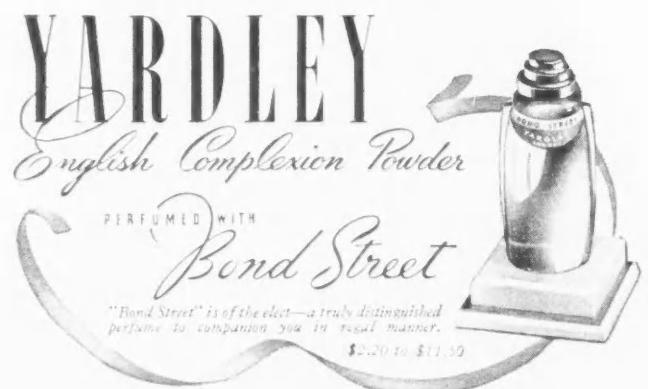
"Wear-Ever"
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The girls I saw looked as happy and fit as could be, and very neat in their navy-blue uniforms—tunic adorned with pilots wings and "ATA" in gold letters above the left breast pocket, slacks, and a blue forage cap. I say "girls," but one thing that surprised me was that their average age is 35. (The oldest is 42.) It's steadiness and reliability that's wanted in the ATA rather than dash. The women's accident record, I was told, is quite a lot lower than the men's. Only one woman pilot has been killed on ferry service, and that was Amy Johnson, the famous long-distance record-breaker, and wife of Jim Molinson, who is a ferry pilot too.

I asked if any of the women ferry pilots had had adventures with German planes. The answer was no, not yet. They had seen some in the distance, but never been attacked. "But every day is an adventure," Pauline Gower said. "When we come here in the morning we don't know where'll be that night. Or what kind of machine we shall be flying, or what sort of weather we shall have." One thing is certain—the women ferry pilots have made good. So much so that shortly there is to be a big expansion in their numbers, and many new women pilots are to be trained for ATA.



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THE DRESSING TABLE

Cosmetics --- And The Teens

BY ISABEL MORGAN

WE DOUBT if there is a maternal parent of a four or five year old girl child who has not had the shattering experience of discovering her unguarded dressing table a shambles—the result of said child's devastating experiments with powder, rouge and all the rest of the cosmetics. The modern child becomes cosmetic conscious almost as soon as she is out of the cradle. At that age one can only scour the youngster—and privately bemoan the waste of one's five-dollar box of powder.

However, later, when the teen age comes along the urge to use cosmetics is something to be dealt with intelligently and sympathetically. Certainly, she'll use make-up, but the question is will she use them properly and with the good taste dictated by sound knowledge?

Many mothers take their daughters to a salon where the youngster is given expert advice in how to care for the skin, how to use cosmetics to enhance the natural attractiveness of youth. It matters little who imparts the information, the important thing she should know is that the future loveliness, or lack of it, depends to a great extent upon the care she gives her complexion now.

Cleanliness Next—

Cleansing is quite the most important part of skin care. Soap and water is as necessary as ever, but so is meticulous cleansing of the skin every time make-up is removed. If this is observed faithfully skin blemishes, such as blackheads, won't be one of the problems that plague her.

The teen age girl's cosmetic needs are simple. She should have her jar of cleansing cream, a bottle of mild skin lotion and a light foundation to use as a base for powder. Don't overlook the latter, because it's important. Powder and other things should never be applied directly to the skin but should go over a protective base besides it looks better this way.

Powder goes on best if it is applied with a generous hand, and then the excess lightly brushed off with a piece of absorbent cotton or a fine powder brush.

Lipstick should be chosen with an eye to its natural effect. Lipsticks in strange purple or magenta tones are very definitely out of the picture on a very young face. There are many light shades available that will give the desired effect without giving an overly mature "made-up" appearance to the features.



After thoroughly cleansing the skin use a cream powder base as foundation. Apply it lightly and blot off the excess with cleansing tissue.



When applying generous quantities of powder with a puff, use a powder brush to take off the excess and give a smooth texture to the skin.



The young girl should avoid the use of mascara in the daytime unless she has very light eyelashes in which case apply brown mascara lightly.



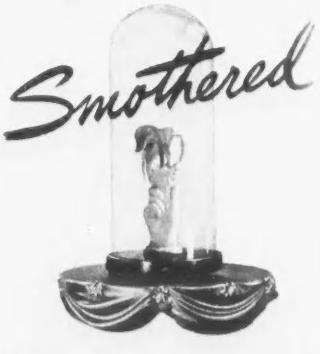
Nor is eyebrow pencil becoming to those of teen age. Shape and groom the brows with a brush and a small amount of vaseline for gloss.

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LONDON

WHEN Joan Crawford sacrificed her looks in *A Woman's Face* it was fine, everything worked out for the legitimate purposes of drama. But in *When Ladies Meet* she goes a step further and disguises herself as a lady Hittite wrapped, apparently, in a bed-sheet. Then to make it perfectly clear that she is no longer interested in her looks she adds a pair of huge disfiguring glasses. What is this, Miss Crawford? Masonism is all right as a stunt but it's nothing to build a career around.

Abandoning her Bedouin outfit the star presently takes to a gingham gardening ensemble with gauntlets to her elbows, a large floppy hat that hangs to her shoulders and a big gathered skirt that sweeps the ground. As it happens the Crawford figure was designed expressly by nature for the wearing of distinguished and starkly simple clothes. It was never meant to be covered up with a litter of garments like an autumn mulch. The question is, is Miss Crawford deliberately trying to make a perverse new career for herself or is she being cunningly sabotaged by Adrian?

I mention the clothes because they

THE FILM PARADE

The Ladies Meet Again

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

are the chief, indeed the only novelty in *When Ladies Meet*. A dozen years ago when Rachel Crothers wrote her comedy it was an accepted convention for literary characters to bring their plot problems to the stage and thrash them out in full view of the audience. People were still talking about problem novels in those days and I dare say they enjoyed the sedate literary discussions that used to take place. It is less engrossing today; or perhaps it is a little more obvious that the ladies themselves wrote pretty bad fiction and that the problems they wracked their beautiful heads to solve wouldn't interest even the most simple-minded publisher today.

Herbert Marshall is the publisher here and the two ladies, Joan Crawford and Greer Garson, struggle over

him with a dignity and womanliness that made one long at moments for a little honest hair-pulling. Spring Byington as an addled country hostess helps to break up the endless solemn debates on love, matrimony and the exact kind and degree of constancy a wife should be expected to tolerate. In the end Greer Garson wins the debating cup (Herbert Marshall) and Robert Taylor goes to Joan Crawford by default. Ho-hum.

JUST to give us something fresh to worry about, the latest Kildare episode, *Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day*, unearths another new and fascinating disease. It's called diplacusis and is an ear affliction brought on by

faulty nutritional habits. Under Dr. Kildare's sympathetic examination the sufferer, a famous orchestra leader, admitted eating spaghetti three times a week. That's all the hint we get, and whether diplacusis is brought on by over- or under-indulgence in spaghetti you'll have to figure out for yourself.

The odd plan of bringing together the Hardy and Kildare series is now under consideration. The idea, tentatively, is to have Judge Hardy come down with some obscure, baffling, but doubtless dignified disorder. He will then be whisked right off to Blair Hospital and the care of Drs. Gillespie and Kildare, of whom, in that strange fourth-dimensional world where serial characters exist, he has probably heard flattering reports. It

sounds like a good idea and might even be carried a step further, with the four beautiful Lemp sisters in the Blair maternity ward. It's a small world after all.

New Wine leans heavily on its Schubert score, which is fortunate since it is one of the few elements of distinction the picture has to offer. Ilona Massey is wonderfully pretty, with a speaking voice that is even lovelier than her singing voice, but the romantic story of Anna and Franz Schubert remained a pretty colorless and wooden affair. The story follows the usual conventional pattern, and Alan Curtis, a young man of almost professional good looks, seemed to think he had contributed enough to the Schubert role by wearing the traditional pair of thick-lensed glasses.

Altogether it was a week of very moderate entertainment. A number of famous people including Ann Sheridan, Martha Raye, Jack Oakie and a talented hog-call named Herbert Anderson were intensely active in *Navy Blues* but nothing very fresh or illuminating came of it all. Maybe what the industry needs is a good overhauling and re-tooling.

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Margaret Lawrence is better able than any other writer, perhaps, to express the views of Canadian women.

In this article she gives her opinion of the book "The Canadian Peoples" which has recently been published.

Miss Lawrence's article is not intended as a supplement to the review of the book which has already appeared in this paper, but as an expression of a distinctly feminine viewpoint on a matter of interest to Canadians.

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Our Character Reflected In Miniature

BY MARGARET LAWRENCE

EVER since Canada, in parliament, as a sovereign people, came to an immediate decision about the second great war of the twentieth century, Canada has been studied and discussed as never before in its history. We must have given the world a surprise; and there must have been much misinformation circulating about us. We must have been described in the international dossiers as a frontier people. That was correct. But nobody, evidently, supplied a study of frontier psychology, or did any amount of deep wide research upon the Canadian peoples. And we ourselves did not help at all; for we have never provided the world with data about ourselves.

So far as I know it was never realized that Canadians are primarily a critical people. It is known, and said too, that we are cool, quiet people with an infinite capacity for sales resistance. We have been called "enigmatic" by the baffled industry of comment. There have been those who believed we had a national "inferiority," and nearly everybody

agreed, including ourselves, that we were not very creative. All this could be said because intellectually Canadians were engrossed with criticism. We had to be. We were a frontier of two continents; the one upon which we lie; and that other from which we came originally. We received thought in big waves from both continents, as well as goods. In our position we had to choose and appraise and adapt everything for our own use. It made us cool; it made us critical; it gave us the habit of looking well ahead with clear long sight.

So, we could decide, in parliament, as a sovereign people, that the whole world would be involved in this war; and we could see clearly the difference between right and wrong in international affairs.

"THE Canadian Peoples," by B. K. Sandwell, is a small study of the backgrounds of people in Canada. In it a great mass of historic data and current information has been broken down with the skill and the inevitability of the high precision machine, to produce in miniature the essential character of the Canadian peoples. It has scholarly respect for established facts; it has the journalistic zest for the recording of atmosphere. It shows the Canadians forced by Canadian history to be more interested in the maintaining of balance than in anything else; and how this concern for balance, both governmental and social, slowly developed a faculty for criticism and adaptation.

You wonder, as you think about the story of Canada and the character of Canadians, why we have not produced the most outstanding school of intellectual critics; there being genius for criticism in our people; possibly it needs time to be recognized as such and more realization among us that such is what we are. This is not always in evidence when the attention is held in local concentration throughout Canada; the whole and the total has to be examined. And that is why a miniature is valuable for study and interpretation.

Canada, in Mr. Sandwell's miniature, is revealed as a frontier held by people who are strong, as people are, usually, who mature slowly, and who do not forget that the human story is very old and has survived many dangers. They are peoples with a long prevailing sense of their duty to stay together; and when that is difficult, they fall back upon patience and wait for wisdom to arrive. They are peoples who, having achieved by constant subtle balancing a remarkable respect for justice between peoples, were at once on the international scene when it was a matter very clearly of justice.

The revelation of Canada in min-

iature, as interpreted by Mr. Sandwell, in "The Canadian Peoples" is more important, and perhaps more challenging, to Canadians than it is, or can be, to other peoples. It is admittedly a long view of ourselves, as reflected in a classical and cosmopolitan mirror of thought. It is not always the immediate or local reflection, which tends sometimes to be disturbed by the impact of emotion, and to be cramped by too short sight. A country and its peoples, therefore, benefit when, by some means, such

as a book, the problems it faces are interpreted in their general historic current rather than in their local present aspects. A country is a home, and there are times, in a country, as in a home, when the people concerned have to sit down and consider the philosophy of the home, as it concerns a family or a country. That is a habit which helps people to remain calm. "The Canadian Peoples" is written, probably, with this purpose in mind, and as such is valuable.

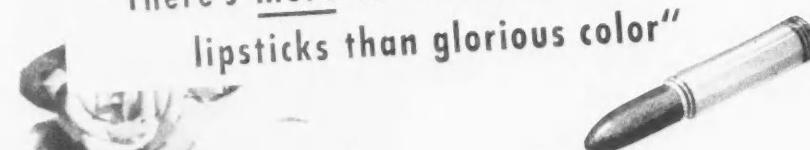
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CONCERNING FOOD**Travelling With a Cookie Tin**

BY JANET MARCH

GOING around the world is one of those things which we have all had to give up for the duration. I suppose if you try it very near either of the Poles you might manage without getting yourself involved in the shooting war, but after reading Kabloona, even a very plain air raid shelter sounds pleasanter than living in an igloo with Eskimos, and I have never thought that Admiral Byrd's description of his trips down South were cozy. If you try to get around anywhere near the middle you are likely to have high explosives aimed at you several times from above and below.

These difficulties with world travel make the title of a cook book I have been reading sound a little surprising, "Around the World Making Cookies." It has a nostalgic flavor too. Remember the dear dead days when we shook up a nut cake in Italy, a cheese cake in Russia, and a Moon cake in China? What, you don't? What were you doing on your trip around the world? Off with one of those attractive cruise managers I suppose.

Bisochos

These are made in Spain.

- 3 cups of flour
- 1/2 cup of butter
- 6 egg yolks
- 1 tablespoon of grated orange peel
- 1 tablespoonful of sherry

Let the butter soften slightly, for probably the Spaniards aren't used to handling butter chilled by electric refrigerators, and then mix it with the egg yolks, orange peel and sherry. Sift in the flour slowly and knead till smooth, then shape into twists. Brush with egg and bake in a 375 oven till brown.

Scrupskager

This is a Danish molasses cookie.

- 4 cups of flour
- 1 teaspoon of ginger
- 1 teaspoon of cloves
- 1 teaspoon of cinnamon
- The grated rind of an orange
- 1/2 cup of butter
- 1 cup of sugar
- 1 cup of molasses
- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoonful of orange juice
- 1 tablespoonful of vinegar
- 1 teaspoon of soda

Cream the butter and sugar and add the egg, then the orange juice and rind and vinegar. Stir the soda into the molasses and add alternately with the sifted flour. Knead well and then roll thin and cut, putting half an almond in the middle of each cookie. Bake in a 350 oven till brown.

Drachona

Everyone has been saying a lot of

nice things about the Russians lately, and here is the chance to eat something nice of Russian origin.

- 2 1/2 cups of sifted flour
- 1/4 cup of powdered sugar
- 2 tablespoonfuls of melted butter
- 1/2 teaspoon of salt
- 2 egg yolks
- 1 cup of milk

Cream the butter and sugar and add the egg yolks and salt. Mix in the flour and milk alternately. Spread thinly on a greased baking pan and bake in a 350 oven for half an hour. Then cut in squares when cold.

We'll leave Josephine Perry and her travels, which brought her so many good cookies and try a couple of plain Canadian recipes now.

Brownies

- 2 squares of chocolate melted
- 1/2 cupful of butter
- 1 cupful of sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 cupful of sifted flour
- 3/4 cupful of chopped nuts
- 2 teaspoonfuls of vanilla
- Salt

Cream the butter thoroughly with the sugar till it is light and fluffy then beat in the eggs one at a time. Add the chocolate, sift in the flour and add the nuts, vanilla and salt. Pour into a buttered baking pan and bake in a 350 oven for about half an hour. You can tell when they are

done because the edges come away from the pan.

Date Sticks

- 1 cupful of pitted dates finely chopped
- 1 cupful of walnuts chopped
- 2 eggs
- 1/2 cupful of powdered sugar
- 3 tablespoonfuls of flour
- 1 teaspoonful of baking powder
- 1 teaspoonful of vanilla
- Salt

Beat the eggs, and add the sugar, then when the mixture is light and fluffy add the dates, nuts, vanilla and flour into which has been mixed the baking powder and salt. Put in a shallow pan and bake in a moderate oven 350 for about twenty minutes. When cool cut in strips.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Shostakovich's "Lady Macbeth"

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THOSE who first heard of Dmitri Shostakovich when he was being proclaimed the "composer-laureate of the Soviet State" no doubt imagined, as did I, that his music must be grim, and probably cacophonous. The limited acquaintanceship with it that has since become possible reveals him as a very genial genius. In truth nearly all Russian composers, pre-Revolutionary or otherwise have their genial side, even when Tchaikovsky in his later symphonies was expressing the desolation of his soul, he always managed to cheer up in one or two movements. In truth no race of composers have revealed a zest for joviality equal to that of the Russians.

Shostakovich, already at 35 creator of many original compositions in various forms seems, in the small moiety of these works which has been heard in America, to be exceptionally sportive. When I first heard of his opera *Lady Macbeth of the District of Mtsensk* (or *Mzenski*), and read details of its extremely sordid libretto, I assumed that it must call for a turgid and brutal score. Judge of my surprise at last week's Proms concert, when Dr. Hans Kindler, played three excerpts, that proved to be joyously grotesque conceits. Whatever may have been the intention of Tovarich Nicolai Leskov, who wrote the original tale, said to be founded on an actual murder case; or of Tovarich Preis, who wrote the melodramatic libretto; the resolve of Tovarich Shostakovich to have as much fun as possible with the tale, is obvious. It was produced at Leningrad when he was 26 years old; and it is said to have been this particular work which put him (temporarily) in the bad books of Stalin.

The murder was one of a kind that makes its appearance in the criminal courts of many lands; the unfaithful wife who conspires with a lover to slay her husband, and gets found out. In this case the husband was strangled and his body buried in a cellar, and Preis, the librettist, parodied old fashioned melodrama by introducing a ghost, and was sportive with Shakespeare by styling his sordid murderer "Lady Macbeth." Perhaps he was imbued with the levelling spirit and assumed that a murder by an obscure woman in a small town was as important as a crime among the ancient nobility of Scotland. What Shostakovich did with the episodes may be judged by the excerpts so brilliantly interpreted by Dr. Kindler. In that entitled "Burying the Corpse in the Cellar" the composer did not attempt to make anybody's flesh creep. In a stimulating scherzo he suggested the relief of the criminals in getting the job done with (as they supposed). Even more impish was "The Ghost Disappears" in which the spiritual visitant was weirdly typified on the trombone." The rough gaiety of a third episode was in keeping with the title "Drunkards at the Wedding." Let us hope that it was not fellow feeling which prompted certain auditors to demand a repetition. There is no doubt of the sparkling inspiration of Shostakovich or of his mastery of colorful minutiae in the orchestral medium.

Ancient Dutch Airs

Dr. Kindler's program was unique in variety. Having given his audience a glimpse of "the last word" in the proletarian music of modern Russia he took his listeners back 400 years to the period of the later Renaissance, when the influence of the music of his native Netherlands was potent all over Western Europe. He played two *Dutch Tunes of the 16th Century* beautifully transcribed for modern orchestra by himself. This was also the period of the Dutch struggle for liberty, and the two numbers in their stern and exalted beauty, express the aspiration of a great people. Their titles denote their inspiration: *In Times of Stress* and *See How Strong*. A spirit of nobility pervaded the music and it was rendered with haunting dignity and fervor. A few minutes later when the concert ended, Dr. Kindler's identity with one of the finest and most stubborn of our Allies was recognized, when a great trophy of roses tied with the Dutch colors was presented to him amid a demonstration of great enthusiasm.

Rex Battle's Pianism

Three years ago the well-known pianist, Rex Battle after having been for years one of the most popular figures on international radio, and an expert purveyor of popular orchestral programs went into retirement to resume study and devote himself, for the future, to recital work. It was an attempt to begin his artistic life all over again. His precision and sparkling quality as an executant even when performing a prodigious amount of work weekly had been exceptional. A few months ago he emerged from retirement, and the intellectual zeal he had applied to his studies was apparent. It remained for him to prove that he had attained a broad style. This proof he provided last week when, in co-operation with Dr. Kindler he played one of the tests of strength in the piano repertory: Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1, opus 23. Ernest Newman's amusing summary of this work, (quoted on the program) is worth reprinting: "The themes get off sportively with a flying start, the players are after them with a glad Yoicks and a Tally-ho, and it is not until the final bars that the panting quarry is caught. Meanwhile a tremendous amount of dust has been

kicked up and a good time has been had by all."

In other words this is one of the most healthy and spirited works ever composed. It is essential that the pianist who leads the chase, should retain a steady hand, and never come a cropper. Only an artist who knows his task, as a master of the hunt knows his horse, can succeed in this work. Mr. Battle's pianism was equal to every demand, fine in touch, clarity and authority, and marked by fire and gusto. Earlier he played short solos of a wholly different type in which the elegance and tenderness of his phrasing were charming. Especially admirable was his poetic interpretation of Ravel's *Ondine* and his colorful rendering of a *Triana* by Albéniz.

Sir Ernest Takes Over

The announcement that the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto, the oldest musical Canadian organization in continuous service, is to survive is welcome news. Dr. Fricker's achievement in having maintained the Choir for nearly a quarter of a century is one that leaves Toronto music lovers in his debt. He has had to face conditions greatly changed from the peaceful decades between 1894 and 1914 when the Choir was building a tradition of greatness. It would be a grief to many of us had it passed into memory. Under the direction of Sir Ernest Macmillan, one of the most fervent and dynamic of present day conductors, the Choir should renew its youth.

Coming Events

LIFE WITH FATHER, with Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern in the roles of Father Day and Mother Day, which they have acted together more than 500 times, will be presented by Producer Oscar Serlin on the stage of Eaton Auditorium for eleven performances beginning Monday October 20 and ending Tuesday evening October 28, with matinees on Wednesday, Saturday and on the final Tuesday afternoon.

The company that will appear here is the one that broke all records for length of runs in Boston, Philadelphia and Detroit. In the supporting cast are such clever actors as Charles Hensen Towne, Toni Favor, Violet Holliday, Kay Lang, Viola Frayne, Victoria Horne, and Peter Jamerson, Richard Noyes, Walter Kelly and Richard Hudson, the last four portraying the energetic sons of the temperamental sire.

The Casavant society, the purpose of which is to familiarize the organ to the public as a concert instrument rather than as an accompaniment to liturgical music, announces a series of six recitals to be given in Eaton



Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern are seen here in the concluding scene of "Life With Father", the popular play which comes to Eaton Auditorium from October 20 to 28.

Auditorium this season. The organists who will play are Virgil Fox, Thomas J. Crawford, Arthur Poister, Eric Rollinson and Clarie Coci. The other recital will be given by four young organists who will be chosen from the contestants in a series of auditions. The judges of these auditions will be eminent organists who have consented to undertake this duty.



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"THE BACK PAGE"

Wild Poets I've Known -- Pauline Johnson

BY ARTHUR STRINGER

MY FIRST memory of Pauline Johnson goes back forty-seven long years. I was then a scribbling college student at the University of Toronto, sadly neglecting the academic curriculum and pouring out bad verse and prose for *Varsity*. The long-suffering and forgiving editor of *Varsity*, at the time, was that rare spirit, James A. Tucker, who, because he valiantly headed a student revolt against what we all regarded as bureaucratic injustices in our alma mater, was later rusticated by ruffled officialdom.

Tucker knew Pauline Johnson; had known her for several years. That métis lady, two winters before, had descended on Toronto from her father's home in the Indian Reserve near Brantford and startled the Queen's City, at a *pot-pourri* reading of native Canadian poets, by both her personal beauty and her entirely unexpected elocutionary fire. It's worth remembering, in this connection, that her grandfather, Chief-Smoke Johnson, known as "The Warbler," had been a mighty orator in the powwows and long-house councils of the Brants. Pauline, at any rate, was the only performer who won an encore, though the program included such notables as Lampman, Roberts, Scott and Campbell.

The Indian girl, in fact, got such a "good press" that Frank Yeigh persuaded her to attempt a recital en-

tirely her own. This she did, two weeks later, and crowned it with the first public rendering of "The Song My Paddle Sings." The success of that recital launched Pauline on a series of public appearances that took her half-way round the world and lasted for twenty kaleidoscopic years.

SO WHEN Tucker asked me if I'd care to meet the Indian poetess my response was both prompt and in the affirmative. The following evening he took me down to a rather shabby side-street hotel the name and location of which I can't now be sure of and introduced me to "Takahionwake," to give the lady her proper Mohawk name. That dusky-skinned lady, at the moment, was busy ironing one of her stage dresses.

THE strange thing, the arresting thing, was that Pauline in no way stood ashamed of her flat-iron. She went on with her work as calm-eyed as a Chinaman in a wooden-fronted Coast laundry. It was typical of a certain grand simplicity about her, a simplicity which worldly success left quite unsullied. Mixed up with that simplicity was an almost aboriginal love of the unconventional. Yet imposed on what looked like a woodland *sang-froid* was an uncommonly cool and acute intelligence. As she flattened out her gown-wrinkles, that night with Tucker and me, she talked of poetry reading and audience reaction, discussed her contemporaries and their merits and defects, maintained we should all be more Canadian in our note, and confessed she wanted to make enough money out of her trouper recitals to go to London and find an English publisher for her poetry.

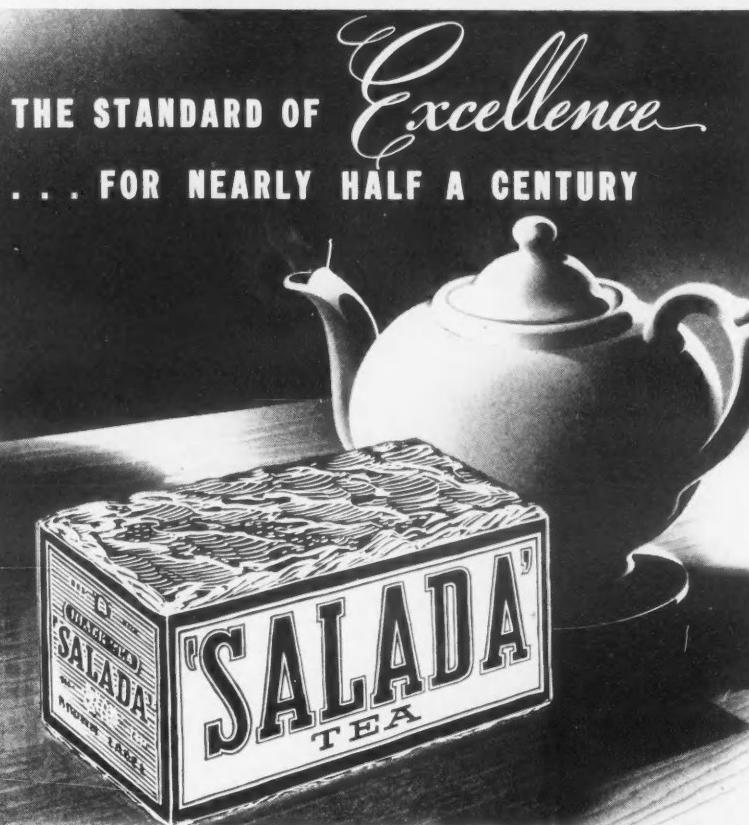
This, of course, she did, two or three years later. John Lane brought out "The White Wampum," the Indian girl gave drawing-room recitals, became the momentary lion of the London season, hobnobbed with the illustrious, titled and untitled, and through it all retained the same stoic dignity that had marked her flat-iron séance in a shabby Toronto hotel-room. "It's the Mohawk in me," she once laughingly observed. She could remain impressive against any background, just as a Six Nation chief remained impressive in even a smoke-filled tepee.

THE author of "Flint And Feather," in the generally accepted meaning of the word, was a half-breed. The blood of two races flowed in her veins. But, on either side, it was good blood. Her father, Onwanonsyshon, was Head Chief of the Six Nations Indians and a descendant of one of the fifty noble families of Hiawatha's Confederation. Her mother, English of the English, was a Howells of Bristol. Pauline herself was a cousin of William Dean Howells, the American novelist. I can still recall how the latter, who from time to time was glad enough to hold out a helping hand to his Indian cousin in her earlier struggles, once informed me that he regarded Pauline as more dominated by the English strain in her make-up than by the Indian. She was not quite as primitive as she pretended. Or, to put it more charitably, she was not as elemental as her audiences liked to think her. She was, in one way, quite patrician in mind and spirit.

If it proved expedient, for artistic ends, to accentuate the Redman element in her make-up, it must be remembered that make-up is needed for stage appearances. The demands of showmanship, it's true, may have put her in buckskin and a scarlet blanket, may have draped her in bear-claws and a belt of wampum, may have decorated her with eagle feathers and her Ojistoh dagger; but that window-dressing was not entirely dissimulative. It was merely the drum in front of the tent. It was another case of Grey Owl shocking an indifferent world into attention. It did what the flannel shirt and the miner's rough garb of Joachim Miller did when sophisticated London accepted him as the poet of the Sierras and stood startled that finished verse could come from a figure so aboriginal.

THE redeeming factor, in the case of Pauline Johnson, was that her verse was good verse. The thing that gave it added value, to her own countrymen, was that it remained persistently, and almost passionately, Canadian. She sang of her own people and her own country. She gave a voice to the hitherto inarticulate Red-man. If there had been less recital and more time for creative writing she might have left behind her a more substantial sheaf of song. But poetry is not a profitable vocation. The girl from the Brant Reserve had a living to make. She did it bravely, and in the one way open to her. Her purse may have remained light, but so did her heart. In that heart she kept song alive until her health began to fail. Then, after a poignant farewell performance at Kamloops, she settled down in a small flat in the suburbs of Vancouver.

She had always liked Vancouver; and Vancouver had always liked her. In Stanley Park today that affection stands perpetuated in the monument which has been erected to her memory. And Canada is the richer for her having lived and written about it. Her note may not have been a major one. But it was individual, and it was authentic. Twenty-eight long years have passed away since her tragic and untimely death, but I never leave the prairie behind me and roll into the winding valley of the Bow and see the wine-glow along the peaks of the Rockies without recalling her lines on "Calgary at Sunset."



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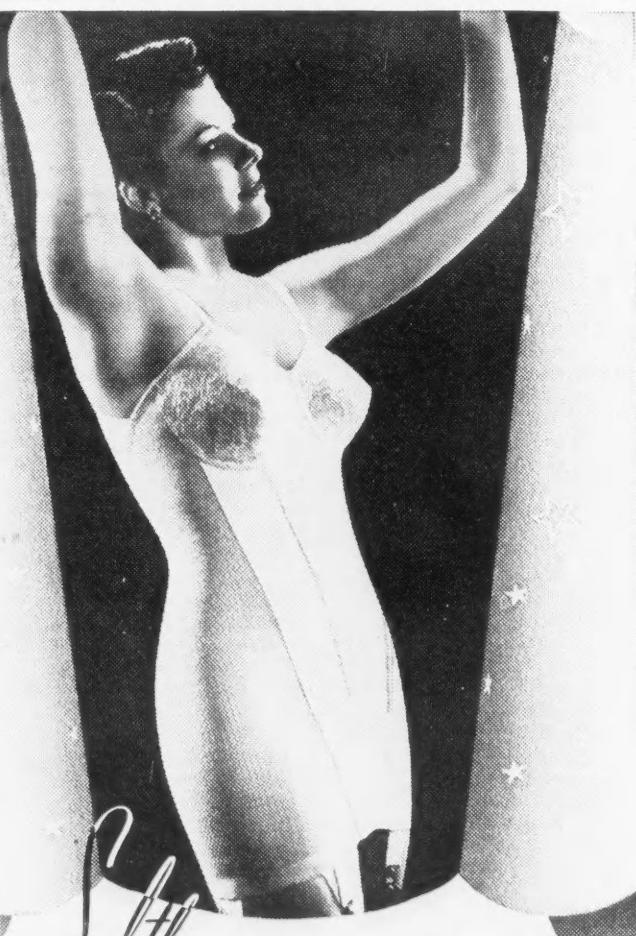
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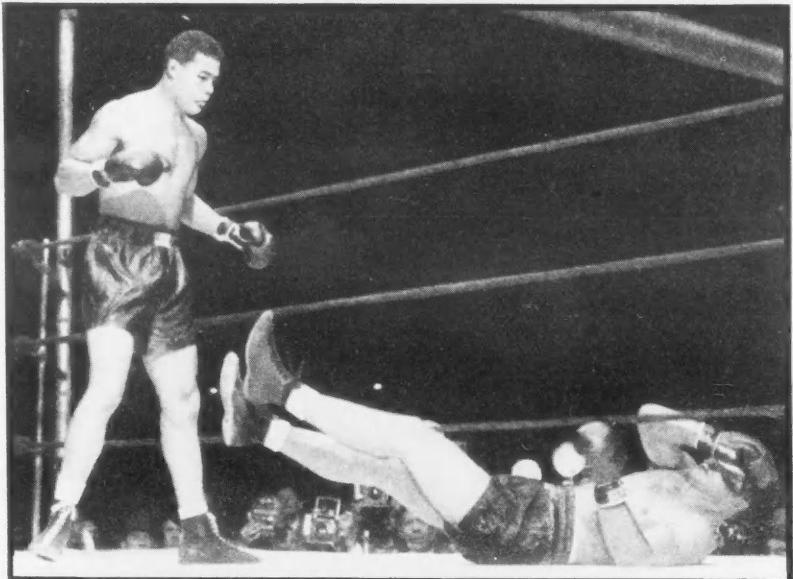
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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 11, 1941

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

Treatment of Monopolies Presents Dilemma



In the 19th defense of his heavyweight boxing crown, Joe Louis met Lou Nova last week and won the fight on a technical knockout in the sixth round when Referee Arthur Donovan stopped the fight to prevent the challenger from being seriously hurt. Above: Nova goes down in the sixth under the first hard punch which was thrown during the slow fight.



Nova climbed back on his feet at the count of Nine and was punished mercilessly by Louis until Donovan stopped the fight. In this picture the Referee is pushing the champion away from the battered Nova who is "out" on his feet. Notice the gash over Nova's right eye. Until the sixth round, the fight was one of the dullest on heavyweight records.



Louis's hand is raised in victory, while Nova's handlers still minister to the beaten challenger in his corner. The fight was hailed as Louis's last, for he is liable for military service next month but after it was over, co-manager Julian Black said: "He'll go into the army and won't fight for 7 or 8 months. But don't let anyone tell you he's through."

TECHNICAL progress means that production costs fall. Conversely, it means that the same volume of goods can be produced by fewer workers, or a greater volume by the same number of workers. Let us consider the last case, for the aim of economic policy is to keep the same number of workers employed all the time, or rather to keep all workers employed all the time, their number varying with the size of the population.

If then output rises—as it steadily does because technical progress proceeds steadily—there are two ways of ensuring that the entire output be constantly sold. The first is to raise money wages concurrent with and corresponding to the rate of the technical progress, that is the increased output, so that all goods and services produced can currently be bought; thus raising real wages, that is, the standard of living. This would over long periods lead to unwieldy figures.

A more rational method of dealing with the problem has automatically been evolved in the course of the economic process; it is the second way referred to: prices fall over long periods, irrespective of short-term ups and downs, thus widening markets for products, creating new employ-

ment, and improving the general standard of living. But prices have not always fallen concurrent with and corresponding to the rate of the technical progress. Else all production, steadily increased by the technical progress, would always have currently been sold and there would never have been depressions and large-scale unemployment.

There are two kinds of monopoly: that of capital and that of labor. The first causes and aggravates depressions. The second has different consequences.

Monopolies of capital normally arise out of conditions which some of the entrepreneurs concerned have done nothing to bring about. If they combine they can save a large part of their investment. If they are not allowed to combine they lose all. Should certain individuals be compelled to lose all for the common good? "It is not easy to find a way out of the dilemma," says Mr. Fields.

BY DONALD FIELDS

by mergers and cartels; and that of labor, represented by trade unions. We will now examine the effects of both these kinds of monopoly on unemployment.

From what has been said above one point is clear: if the current selling of an economy's increased output is to be ensured by the lowering of prices, there is no sense in lowering wages too. For this would preclude a rise in the standard of living of the masses of the people, and without that rise we cannot, economically speaking, cope with technical progress. Put in a different way, if wages are lowered with prices no more than previously will be sold; and the unsold surplus, that is the

Monopoly and Prices

Prices have not fallen in the necessary measure largely through the effect of monopoly. There are today two important kinds of monopoly in existence; that of capital, represented

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Controls Versus Inflation

BY P. M. RICHARDS

LAST week Americans were reported to be indulging in an orgy of spending, to get ahead of the gong ushering in new taxes and higher prices. "The costliest furs and the finest diamonds, vintage champagne and silk cravats—expensive goods—are booming across retail counters at a rate that hasn't been seen since 1929," said the *Wall Street Journal*, adding that such "feverish" buying was a "traditional portent of inflation."

There was also concern in Canada last week over public spending and inflation possibilities. People here may not have been spending "feverishly" but they were certainly spending too much for their country's good. And their spending was actually more disturbing because the Canadian situation was fundamentally more inflationary than that across the border. That was because Canada had already reached (approximately) the stage of full employment of her resources for war production, whereas the United States most certainly had not.

The United States, because of the existence of much latent productive power, was still able to increase both production for war or defence use and production for civilian use; Canada, in contrast, had reached a position where she could only, in effect, increase her war production at the expense of her civilian production. That was a basically inflationary situation in itself, and the threat of actual inflation was made real and pressing by the fact that public purchasing power was rising because of peak wartime employment while the supply of civilian goods was declining because of the diversion of productive resources to war uses.

What is Inflation?

There is much misunderstanding of inflation and what makes for it. It is commonly thought that the expansion of production and trade and employment is itself inflationary, and of course it is if "inflation" is regarded only as meaning "expansion." But, financially and economically, inflation means an expansion of the means of payment without a corresponding expansion of the supply of goods and services on which those means of payment will be exercised or seek to be exercised. When, by whatever means, there is an increase in the supply of money spent and there is no commensurate increase in the supply of goods, buyers come to be in the position of bidding against each other for the goods available. The situation is like that at an auction sale, and the result is the same—prices are bid up and the goods go to the highest bidder.

der. That is, this is what occurs if adequate steps are not taken to prevent it. Both Canada and the United States are now taking steps, but Canada's are the more vigorous.

The new powers of control over prices and supplies of materials and other resources given the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Wartime Industries Control Board are already being reflected in new far-reaching restrictions on civilian consumption, and more such are to come. Last week Canadian production of radios, refrigerators, stoves, vacuum cleaners, and electric washing machines was reduced to 75 per cent of the 1940 output, cutting, it was estimated, radio production by 123,000 units, washing machines by 25,000, refrigerators by 13,000, electric stoves by 7,700 and vacuum cleaners by 10,000 units.

Still More Controls

While this means a potent diversion of materials and resources generally from civilian to war uses, and makes more purchasing power available for government bonds and war savings certificates, it obviously does not in itself reduce the inflation menace, since it actually increases the gap between the supply of consumer goods and the supply of consumer purchasing power.

So there is now to be a large extension of price-fixing, with the country divided into price districts (said to be nine in number) and regional directors appointed to enforce price limitations. At the same time the Government will move to divert more public purchasing power to war purposes, by launching a campaign to double the public's buying of war savings certificates, and to restrict the further growth of purchasing power by setting up a Wartime Wages Control Board to control wages in both war and non-war industries. All businesses, it is reported, are to be licensed to provide effective means of control.

The war effort is certain to benefit considerably from the increased control of the nation's economy now being effected. It is not so certain that the controls will be able to halt the progress of inflation, and perhaps they are not expected to do so completely. But they will certainly reduce it, and should, at worst, succeed in keeping it within bearable limits. In accepting the new controls and restrictions, the people of Canada can have the satisfaction of feeling that they are not only contributing to furthering the war effort but also to preserving national economic health.



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effect of technical progress, must cause depressions.

The rigidity of wage rates in many industries and trades is the reason that during crises and incipient depressions, when great numbers of workers are laid off, the real wages of many workers who stay in jobs rise; rise because their money wages remain stable whereas the prices of many commodities fall. This fact has often been called unfair because it allegedly aggravates a depression. Leaving words like unfair out of a discussion where they have no claim to be present, it becomes obvious that the opposite is true. Far from upsetting anything, that rise in the real wages of a limited number of people mitigates the beginning of a depression.

Once a depression has set in, there is—as old economic structure is at present and as it must not remain no way of stopping it. It must go through all its phases, and that wage rigidity has no aggravating effect on its later course. Everyone knows that in the end also those rigid wages are adjusted through the pressure of mass unemployment. And apart from its temporarily mitigating effect that rigidity may have a healthy effect throughout; namely insofar as the "unfair" demand it satisfies may help to keep down the accumulation of stocks upon whose liquidation the end of a depression largely depends.

It need not be stressed that this argument is not a green light for license on the part of organized labor. To go in detail into the point, however, is a matter for discussion of the labor problem, whereas we are here concerned with the unemployment problem. But one more observation is relevant. Rigid wages create among the industrialists concerned the feeling that they could employ more workers and do better business if wages could be lowered. This is certainly true in many cases. But if those wages were lowered, the greater number of workers employed could not buy the luxuries and amenities which a smaller number of higher paid workers do buy. Thus the total

number of unemployed would not be smaller because the luxuries and amenities industries and trades would immediately have to lay off workers. That the entrepreneurs in the rigid-wage industries usually do not see this point is something for which they cannot be blamed. But even if they saw it they could not be expected to cease fighting for lower wages, for individual industrialists could not reasonably be charged with maintaining the equilibrium of the entire economy at their own expense.

This leads us back to the effect of monopoly on the part of capital. It is very well to say, as we did here, that prices must be lowered so as to synchronize technical progress and standard of living in order to prevent unemployment. But how does that look in practice?

How It Works Out

Let us assume technical progress enables an entrepreneur to cut his production costs to an extent that he can undersell his competitors by 10 per cent. If that saving is passed on to the last consumer he will not be able to satisfy the entire demand because everyone will want to buy from him. However, the other manufacturers and retailers will not look on idly. They will reduce the price of their stocks in order not to lose their markets. But that still does not lower their production costs. The fight will go on until a great amount of capital is lost, and whenever capital is lost this is a social as well as an individual loss. The social loss manifests itself in unemployment. In nine out of ten cases the fight will end by some producers combining with the favored competitor (the one with the lower production costs), and others dropping out altogether, going bankrupt. The combine, if it does not become a merger, will become a cartel. It will divide the market by quotas. The favored competitor will get a comparatively higher quota because he is stronger. He will make an extra profit because prices will be fixed nearer the old high level

than the new low level. In other words, technical and social progress cannot be synchronized. Nine out of ten mergers and cartels have come about in this way.

Now the duty of the state is obviously to suppress such monopolies. But has a state that wants its economy to be based on private enterprise and private initiative, the right to force an entrepreneur to go into bankruptcy if he could save the largest part of his investment by combining with other entrepreneurs? Should an individual entrepreneur who did no wrong be compelled by the loss of his private property to contribute to economic and social stability?

This dilemma in which the state finds itself between the prevention and the suppression of monopoly touches on the deepest roots of our social structure. It is not easy to find a way out of it.

News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

GOLD coming from the mines of the province of Ontario is at a rate of 3,300,000 ounces annually. This province is producing approximately 70 per cent of all the gold coming from all the mines of North America.

Gold output has reached a rate of 11,000,000 ounces a year from the combined mining activity of Canada, the United States, Mexico and Newfoundland.

The mines of Ontario are producing over 70 per cent of the gold coming from the mines of Canada. The mines of Quebec are producing over 19 per cent, while output from British Columbia is over 11 per cent.

League of Nations experts more than a decade ago estimated the output of gold from Canada would grow steadily and might be expected to reach a peak of around \$40,000,000 a year by 1940. The actual records now show \$147,900 in gold produced in this country during 1940.

Gold fields in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are the newest of the important gold producing areas of the world. It is a matter of record that in 1911 the output of gold from Ontario amounted to a mere \$2,062 and with successful gold mining in Quebec just a hope. Now the output from these two provinces is at a rate of nearly 4,500,000 ounces of gold for a value of \$173,000,000 a year in Canadian currency. Each year finds new records being established in each of these two provinces.

San Antonio Mines in Manitoba is standing up well to deep development, marking the greatest depth to which gold mining has so far been successfully carried in that province. At 2400 ft. in depth the ore has been drifted upon for 400 ft. and with both ends still open. At the preceding

level work has advanced for approximately 1000 ft. in length in ore. Mill operations have reached 500 tons daily and are expected to average 525 tons daily before the end of October.

The Porcupine mining field produced \$36,696,486 in gold during the eight months ended August 31. This came from 3,962,948 tons of ore and compared with production of \$36,312,885 from 3,724,528 tons in the corresponding period of 1940.

The Kirkland Lake mining field produced \$25,959,080 in gold during the eight months ended August 31. This came from 2,118,040 tons of ore and compared with a production of \$26,826,986 from 2,001,206 tons in the corresponding period of 1940.

Central Patricia Gold Mines produced \$1,019,866 during the first half of 1941 and made an estimated net profit of \$345,063.

Lamaque Gold Mines produced \$1,308,581 from 112,640 tons of ore during the three months ended August 31st, and realized a net profit of \$443,714 for the quarter.

Teck-Hughes Gold Mining Co. suffered a further sharp decrease in production during the fiscal year ended August 31. The mill handled 294,235 tons during the year and produced \$3,024,851. This compared with an output of \$3,605,276 from 337,430 in the preceding year. The operating profit was \$1,255,301 before allowing for taxes, down from \$1,655,764 in the previous year. At the same time the Company received a further income of \$1,223,200 from Lamaque Gold Mines. All sources of income for the year amounted to an aggregate of \$1,987,970, compared with \$2,293,558 in the preceding year. This was after allowance for taxes.



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—FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW!

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

CONSOLIDATED PAPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some Consolidated Paper Corporation 5½ per cent First Mortgage Gold bonds—1961 series. I will greatly appreciate your opinion as to the possibilities of this company and the likelihood of their being able to continue interest payments and the possibility of the bonds increasing in value.

—S. H. N., Sudbury, Ont.

The First Mortgage 5½% Bonds of Consolidated Paper Corporation, due July 2nd, 1961, are highly speculative at the present time and more suited to the individual investor who is interested in speculative profit than to one who is investing for income. You are the person most familiar with your investment position and if you feel that you can afford to accept the risks inherent in such an investment, then it might prove satisfactory.

Generally speaking, the mills of Consolidated Paper are not low cost producers and during periods of depressed prices for newsprint, a part of their capacity is usually idle. Prior to 1939, this factor prevented sufficient earnings for interest on the bonds which was paid in stock for the four years ended July 2nd, 1941. Earnings in 1939 picked up enough to provide a bare coverage for bond interest, while a small margin over requirements was shown in the year ended December 31st, 1940. After July 2nd, 1941, cash interest on the bonds becomes a fixed charge. Prior to that date interest payment in stock, or in cash and stock, was permissible.

The outlook for this company is improving, but until earnings are demonstrated to be permanently on a higher plane, the bonds must be rated, as I have said, as highly speculative.

Under the circumstances, the stock has appeal for income, plus limited appreciation possibilities.

In the year ended December 28, 1940, earnings were equal to \$2.32 per common share, against \$2.09 and \$2.32 in 1939 and 1938, respectively. Results in the current year should closely approximate those of 1940.

Famous Players Canadian Corporation is the largest owner and operator of motion picture theatres in Canada; it owns, controls, or is interested in some 300 theatres across Canada and has long term franchises with both 20th Century Fox and Radio Pictures, Inc.

STADAONA ROUYN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please tell me if Stadacona Rouyn is now in production and if so what effect should this eventually have on the stock?

P. M., Fredericton, N.B.

Yes, Stadacona Rouyn Mines is in production, and making a profit! Since the company went into bankruptcy in 1939 the mine has been operated by the liquidator. Gross operating profit from the time the company went into liquidation until June 30, 1941, totalled \$283,584. At that date current assets amounted to \$228,303, as compared with current liabilities of \$127,419, leaving net working capital of \$100,884. Output is running around \$70,000 monthly, with ore reserves approximately 300,000 tons.

Just when the improved financial and ore position can be expected to be reflected in the price of the stock

depends on the outcome of the forthcoming court action, to determine the status of noteholders. When the company went into bankruptcy it was officially stated that notes had been issued in excess of the number of authorized shares available to effect their conversion.

FAMOUS PLAYERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me your opinion of the stock of Famous Players Canadian Corporation. I am interested in income. Do you think the company can maintain its dividend payments?

R. F. D., Vancouver, B.C.

Yes, I do. Famous Players Canadian Corporation is well managed and in sound financial condition. Its earnings may be affected adversely by the amusement tax which has boosted prices, but I think the setback will be of short duration; increased buying power resulting from wartime industrial activity should more than take up the slack. Also, this company will face increased competition from a newly-formed theatre group, but inability of the latter to obtain necessary building permits for expansion will tend to minimize this threat.

Under the circumstances, the stock has appeal for income, plus limited appreciation possibilities.

In the year ended December 28, 1940, earnings were equal to \$2.32 per common share, against \$2.09 and \$2.32 in 1939 and 1938, respectively. Results in the current year should closely approximate those of 1940.

Famous Players Canadian Corporation is the largest owner and operator of motion picture theatres in Canada; it owns, controls, or is interested in some 300 theatres across Canada and has long term franchises with both 20th Century Fox and Radio Pictures, Inc.

GOLDBEAM

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Are the reports true that a new company has been formed to take over Sunbeam-Kirkland? I have been told that it has lost part of its property and was in bankruptcy.

V. G. F., Brantford, Ont.

A new company, Goldbeam Mines Limited, has been formed to take over the assets of Sunbeam-Kirkland, which made an authorized assignment early in July, with debts of approximately \$78,000, and assets estimated to have a value of \$4,000. The assets have since been disposed of for \$3,800.

Some consideration is shown for shareholders of the bankrupt company and I understand the property is again all intact, the new company having arranged for the redemption of the claims which had been lost when option payments were not met. Authorized capital will be 3,000,000

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COMPANY OF CANADA**

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½%, being at the rate of 50¢ per annum on the paid-in capital stock of the Company, has been declared for the quarter year ending September 30, 1941, payable October 15, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

J. WILSON BERRY,
GENERAL MANAGER

Penmans Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared for the 31st day of October, 1941.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent, (1½%), payable on the 31st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 21st day of October, 1941.

On the Common Stock, seven and one-half cents per share payable on the 31st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 5th day of November, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary and General Manager
Montreal, September 24, 1941.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 219

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-in capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October, 1941 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Saturday, October 26, 1941, at the close of business on the 30th September, 1941. Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

A. E. AHRENS,
General Manager

Toronto, 11th September 1941.

shares, of which 1,500,000 are to be issued for claims, buildings, equipment, etc. Of the 1,500,000 shares 220,000 are to be allotted to shareholders of Sunbeam-Kirkland, on the basis of one new share for each ten held, and they are also to be given the rights to subscribe to 500,000 of the new company's shares at 10 cents until October 10.

GOLD & DROSS

MacLEOD-COCKSHUTT

Editor, Gold & Dross:
I have some MacLeod-Cockshutt shares purchased last spring after communicating with you, which showed a nice profit, but no dividend as yet. Have the possibilities of growth you mentioned, reached the point where higher earnings are in prospect?

—M.N.R., Quebec, Que.

Plans for increasing mill capacity from 700 to 1,000 tons daily were recently announced by MacLeod-Cockshutt, which addition will be constructed to provide sufficient space for a further boost to 1,500 tons. The capital expenditure called for by the expansion program is estimated at around \$100,000, but it is impossible as yet to state just when the addition will be ready.

The mine was put in condition during the past year to meet the greater demand. Results of development have been highly pleasing and on the downward extension of the big north zone at the sixth level, an ore length of almost 500 feet has been developed, with a minimum estimate of the ore already opened indicating a total of at least 800 tons per vertical foot and a grade as good, if not better, than the mine average. With

average recovery running between \$9 and \$10, and operating costs in a range of \$5 to \$5.50, a considerable enhancement of the present excellent earning power is indicated once the mill increase goes into operation.

So far this year profits have largely gone for capital expenditures and mine development, however, despite the proposed mill increase, directors have intimated the likelihood of another dividend before the year end.

RCA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am very interested in your opinion of the preferred stock of Radio Corporation of America which, after two years of holding, is selling at the same price at which I bought it.

—N.F., Montreal, Que.

The \$3.50 preferred stock of Radio Corporation of America offers a satisfactory and adequately protected dividend, although I do think that appreciation possibilities are somewhat limited.

The company's earnings this year should exceed the 42 cents per common share of 1940, despite heavier taxes. The war and increased domestic business activities should bring further moderate gains in rev-

enues from international communications and NBC time sales.

While priorities may hamper peace time production of radio sets, records and related lines later in the year, any loss of business on this score should be more than offset by defence orders which have already reached \$36,500,000.

WEST SHORE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I should appreciate information regarding the basis on which West Shore Gold Mines was taken over by West Shore Malartic Gold Mines, also as to the present position and future prospects of the property.

V.B.K., Shawville, Que.

The property of West Shore Gold Mines was acquired by West Shore Malartic Gold Mines for a consideration of 1,000,000 shares, subject to pool. Two groups of claims are held, 1,800 acres in Malartic township and 468 acres in Dubuisson township, but no activity is underway at present due to lack of finances.

Some diamond drilling has been done on the Malartic property which gave encouraging values in narrow veins, but insufficient work was completed to indicate its commercial possibilities.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of the New York stock market was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12.

A NARROW MARKET MOVEMENT

During the current year the New York market, in terms of the Dow-Jones industrial average, has swung within a 15-point range. Since this composite, consisting of 30 stocks, has a divisor of 15.1, this 15-point range is equivalent to an average swing of about \$7 1/2 in the stocks composing the composite. If, over the remaining three months of the year, stocks continue in the aforementioned restricted groove, this will constitute one of the narrowest yearly market movements that has been witnessed since 1921.

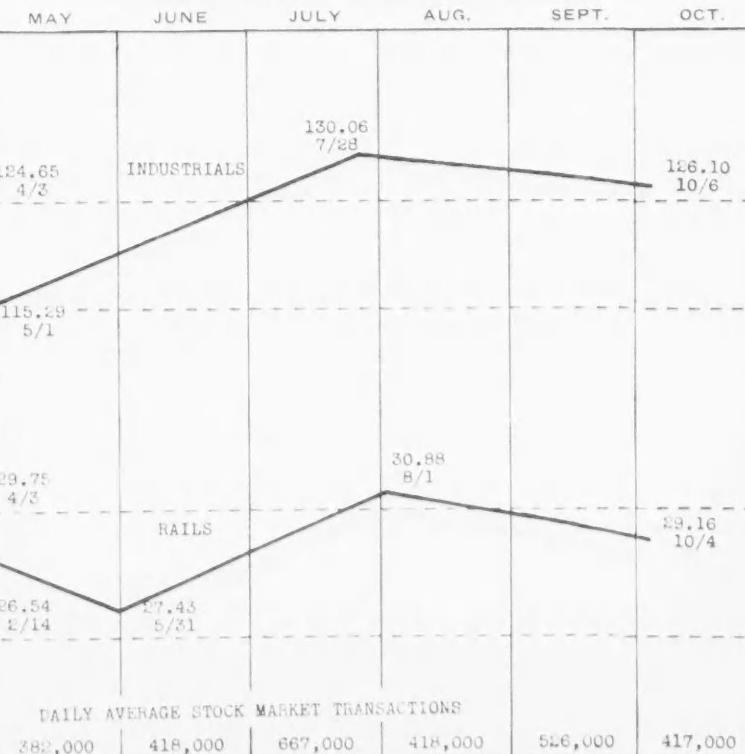
With October the market enters a thirty to sixty-day period when it may be subjected to a number of adverse influences. Wind-up of Germany's Russian campaign for 1941, renewal of warfare in the Mediterranean area, a show-down between the United States and Japan in the Pacific, increased friction between Germany and the United States because of autumn intensification of submarine activity in the North Atlantic are among the possibilities.

INTERMEDIATE MARKET WEAKNESS?

Any one of the above contingencies could lead to intermediate market weakness. We see no threat in them, however, or in domestic tax developments, that should equal the shock sustained by the market in 1940 when France collapsed. That was a piece of adverse news of the first magnitude. Furthermore, it was entirely unlooked for and undiscounted. Accordingly, we would expect, should market recession develop over the weeks ahead, to see stock prices hold or better the bottom levels established last year.

As pointed out some weeks back, October recession may not develop, particularly if it becomes too generally anticipated. Should it be witnessed, however, we would regard entrance into the 122-118 area (Dow-Jones average) as the occasion for renewed general accumulation.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Our new pamphlet entitled "Save and Invest" outlines the importance of the contribution towards Canada's war activities made by those who save and invest during wartime.

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Two German submarines meet in mid-Atlantic according to the caption accompanying this photo radioed from Berlin. A small boat is being towed from one U-boat to the other. The meeting evidently took place in mid-summer for the man by the conning tower at left is in shorts.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Should All Motorists be Required to Insure?

BY GEORGE GILBERT

It is becoming evident that unless the existing financial responsibility laws for motorists are further strengthened, the growing demand for compulsory automobile liability insurance will likely result in the adoption of some form of compulsory coverage.

Yet with the problem of injury and death on the highways assuming larger and larger proportions, there is force in the contention that more effort should be directed towards securing the enactment and enforcement of measures which will prevent accidents or reduce their number and severity rather than in devising means of providing money damages for those who would prefer life and sound bodies to the money so awarded.

It cannot be denied that there is a body of reckless and financially irresponsible drivers who are a constant menace to the general public and to their fellow motorists. It is the object of the financial responsibility law to place the direct responsibility where it should be placed, without imposing a burden upon all motorists, as is done under compulsory insurance legislation.

Instead of compulsory motor insurance acts, what are known as financial responsibility laws have been adopted in the Provinces and States as regards private cars, though there is a compulsory insurance law as regards public commercial vehicles, such as busses, taxicabs and trucks operating as public carriers. There has been no strong objection to the application of the compulsory insurance principle in their case, as the compulsory feature is based on their use of a license as a common carrier and as they can be adequately supervised by the government authorities.

Most Drivers Careful

But so far as private cars are concerned, it has so far been the general feeling that the great mass of drivers who are careful and law-abiding should be permitted to use the streets and highways without having undue burdens placed upon them, and that compulsion should be confined to those drivers who have been proved guilty of offences against the public welfare.

As a matter of fact, compulsory insurance has no effect so far as preventing accidents is concerned, as it is simply a method of providing compensation to persons injured as a result of motor accidents. The view is widely held that compulsory automobile insurance covers all motor vehicle accidents. But, in all jurisdictions in which compulsory automobile insurance is required, it is necessary to establish that the owner or driver is legally liable for loss or damage sustained by others by reason of negligence in the operation of the insured motor vehicle before the insurance company is required to pay.

No Statistics

According to the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, prior to the enactment of the compulsory insurance law in that State no statistics were ever collected to show the number of accidents resulting in injuries to persons on account of which it was not possible to obtain at least partial redress by an award of damages. As he points out, such statistics could and should have been accumulated so as to determine accurately what the problem was before setting out to enact the law. This is something which should receive consideration by any Province or State which may be thinking of enacting similar legislation in the future.

For, as he says, unless the problem to be solved is determined in advance, how can anyone tell whether the legislation enacted has solved the problem? About 30 per cent of the motor vehicles registered in Massachusetts were protected by insurance prior to the effective date of the compulsory law, but he points out that it is not known how many of the remaining 70 per cent were able to respond in damages for accidents for which they were responsible.

It appears that there is no available information concerning the number of accidents in which the injured person either contributed to the accident, thus making the question of liability doubtful, or the number of injured persons who were absolutely to blame for the accident, thereby justifying a verdict for the defendant. The enactment of the compulsory law did not change the substantive law of negligence, nor did

it alter the rules of evidence, as the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner points out; it simply furnished an increased assurance that judgments would be liquidated.

Indemnify All Injured

Another fact to which he draws attention is that despite the enactment of the compulsory insurance law, there are still a large number of persons injured yearly in Massachusetts as a result of automobile accidents who for various reasons may not recover damages for their injuries. This situation, he says, intermittently gives rise to the suggestion that the law be amended to provide definite specific benefits for persons injured by automobiles regardless of the culpability of the automobile operator.

With regard to this suggestion, the Commissioner points out that if the objective of a compulsory insurance law is to provide money damages to all who are injured as a result of automobile accidents, such an amendment would bring the law closer to the objective. But he also points out that it would be extremely difficult to work out a reasonable law of this type.

It should not be overlooked that while the Massachusetts compulsory insurance law provides benefits in the case of those who suffer personal injuries or death, it does not include insurance against property damage. It also covers only accidents occurring on the streets and highways of the State, and does not cover accidents which occur on private roads, private property, or outside the State of Massachusetts. It has been argued that such accidents should be covered under a compulsory law, but the Commissioner points out that constitutional objections prevent the extension of compulsory coverage in that direction.

While the Massachusetts Commissioner does not believe that compulsory automobile insurance increases the number of accidents, he admits there is good reason for the conclusion that a larger number of claims arise under such a law. Further, that unless the public are thoroughly educated to the provisions of the law, they are likely to believe that if they are involved in an accident, they are entitled to receive money for their injuries, regardless of the law of negligence. Therefore careful investigation of all claims is imperative under such a law to avoid fraud and exaggeration of claims, resulting in unwanted expenditures.



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W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

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INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

I am a subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT and read with interest your page on Insurance.

I would like to know something about the Sovereign Life Insurance Co. Head office is in Winnipeg. Do you consider it a reliable Co. to have an annuity in?

—L. E. M., Kitchener, Ont.

Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada, with head office at Winnipeg, was incorporated in 1902, and operates under Dominion charter and registry. It is regularly licensed for the transaction of life insurance and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$70,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the end of 1940 its total admitted assets were \$8,020,219, according to Government figures, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$6,142,244, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$2,459,476, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$3,682,768. Comparing the amount of the surplus as regards policyholders with the amount of the unearned premium reserve, \$1,071,277, it will be seen that the company occupies a very strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted.

• • •

Co-operative Advertising

A PIONEER in the field of institutional advertising, the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association has kept it up without interruption for a period of twenty-one years, and it is satisfactory to note that this unique public relations activity of the life insurance companies is to continue into its twenty-second successive year.

This advertising has been well-designed to make plain the strength and solidity of the institution of life insurance and its ability to stand the strain of war, depression, epidemics, etc., the important part played by life insurance in our economic and social system, and the benefits derived by the individual holder of a life insurance contract as well as by his dependents.

Largely through this steady campaign of educational publicity, in which the principles of sound and permanent life insurance have been explained in simple language, Canadians have come to know that life insurance on the legal reserve basis is secure, and that they can save and be safe with the regular life insurance institutions operating under government license and supervision. They know that life insurance reflects the safety and stability of the Dominion itself. As a result, life insurance enjoys a preferred position among the insurance institutions of the country.



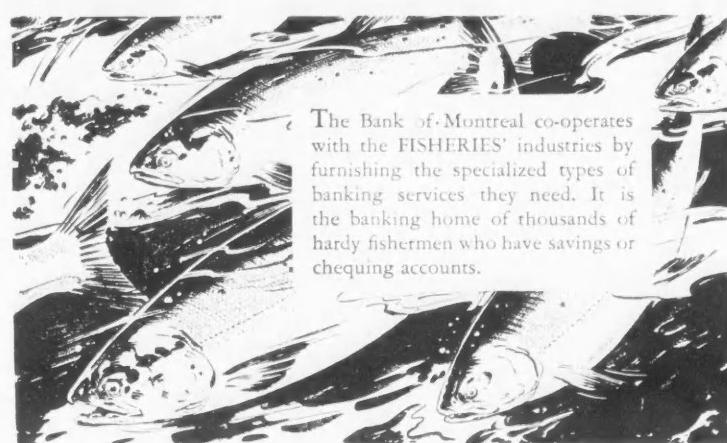
Prime Minister and Mrs. Winston Churchill toast four French boys in champagne in the garden at No. 10 Downing Street after the youths had crossed the English Channel from France in two Canadian-type canoes. The boys repaired the canoes, stole coupons and exchanged them for 20 pounds of bread, added 30 pints of water and 75 army biscuits and set out. They paddled most of the way, but used sails at night. All under 20, the boys will go to General Charles de Gaulle's training academy.

Editor, About Insurance:

Please let me have your opinion of The Halifax Insurance Company.

Is the company in a strong financial position? Would you consider it advisable to place large lines with this company? Is their reputation as to payment of claims favorable?

—P. E. J., Guelph, Ont.



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VERY few persons read the British Columbia *Gazette*, the official organ of the provincial government. It is one of the dullest journals imaginable, but by a legal fiction the whole country is presumed to be immediately aware of anything published therein. The facts hardly warrant this assumption. Otherwise more notice would surely have been taken of a brief paragraph to the effect that the Barnjum Forest Foundation, Ltd., had been dissolved.

These few lines were in reality the obituary of a million-dollar dream, the ignoble end of a magnificent conception, the final feeble echo of a clarion call that thundered across the continent.

The Barnjum Forest Foundation was the creation of F. J. D. Barnjum, who spent the last thirteen years of his life fighting for forest conservation. His was a thunderous voice

BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

The Obituary of the Barnjum Dream

BY P. W. LUCE

crying out in the wilderness of public indifference "Save the Forests!", "Spare the Trees!" and "Preserve our Natural Heritage!".

A Maritime timber operator, Mr. Barnjum retired from business life in 1920, well up in the millionaire class. His hobby of timber conservation soon became a passion, and eventually an obsession. He travelled across the continent many times, preaching his gospel to Canadians and Americans, urging governments to adopt a policy of re-forestation of

logged-off lands, and using boundless energy to awaken the public conscience, though with but meagre success.

From his headquarters in eastern Canada Mr. Barnjum sent hundreds of letters and articles to the newspapers, most of which went into the wastepaper basket unread, for the material was very much on the dull side. Every Canadian and scores of American writers of factual articles were on his mailing list for form letters, which occasionally arrived with a personal note. Photographs by the hundreds were sent out. Substantial cash prizes for essays were offered once a year. Advertising space in newspapers and magazines was bought at full rates, and filled by high-priced copy writers who no doubt did their best under serious handicaps.

Million-Dollar Trees

It has been conservatively estimated that Mr. Barnjum spent up to \$50,000 a year in striving to awaken the public conscience, but he was not satisfied with merely preaching. He purchased large tracts of forests in various parts of the country which were to be public domain forever. Some of his important investments were in British Columbia, a province which boasts magnificent stands of timber. In 1931 he bought 300 acres of giant trees on the Cowichan River, Vancouver Island, and a year later bought another 2,000 acres between Duncan and Menzies Falls. It was more particularly to administer these properties that the Barnjum Forest Foundation, Ltd., was formed.

Mr. Barnjum spent over \$250,000 buying forests in Canada. He probably spent as much, or more, in the United States. All told, it is conservatively estimated that his campaign cost him around one million dollars.

When Mr. Barnjum died it was discovered that he had made no provision to transfer the ownership of his forests to any public trust. His heirs inherited the properties. They were more interested in cash than in conservation. Within a short time the standing timber had been sold to logging operators, and the giant trees that were to be joy to men forever were felled and sawn into lumber.

A million-dollar dream of beauty has turned into a nightmare of stumps and scarred earth. Its sole reason for existence forever destroyed, the Barnjum Forest Foundation, Ltd., has been dissolved.

Too Young to Drink

They're old enough to fight for King and Country, but they're not old enough to drink. His Majesty's health in the government-controlled beer parlors of British Columbia. A soldier under 21 must not be served alcoholic refreshment. The uniform does not confer this privilege on enlisted men, even though it does give them the right to vote while still minors.

For some time there has been an impression among bar tenders—beg pardon, beer salesmen—that it was quite all right to serve a youngish soldier with a cool frothy drink, and it has been done on a fairly lavish scale. There must be no more of that. W. F. Kennedy, chairman of the B.C. Liquor Board, has sent out a circular warning all and sundry that the provisions of Section 42 of the Liquor Control Act must not be relaxed in any particular, under pain of severe penalties.

The young soldiers are not worrying unduly over the edict. They can be pretty emphatic in declaring they are over twenty-one when they are really seventeen, and when half a dozen brothers-in-arms back them up in barracks language, what can a

poor beer salesman do but fill 'em up?

Army canteens are not affected by the Liquor Board's ruling. But there's no great comfort in that. Far too many of the canteens don't serve beer, in the soldiers' opinion.

Trading Post to Auto Camp

The Hudson's Bay Trading Post at Kamloops, one of British Columbia's historic buildings, has been torn down to make room for an auto camp. Once the most important centre of the Interior, it was still sound and solid after eighty years' service. Built of adobe and hand-sawn lumber two inches thick, it had a floor the planks of which were tongued-and-grooved by hand, a rare and costly job.

The nails used were of the square-cut type now much sought by collectors. Door jambs and window frames were solidly embedded in the structure, which the builders had predicted would last a full century. They had failed to take into account Kamloop's need of one more tourist camp in 1941.

Now that the old Post is down, suggestions are being advanced to mark the site with a plaque commemorating its long and honorable history. Cynics propose the gasoline pump as the logical spot.

In an effort to promote the saving of gasoline for war purposes, the Vancouver *Daily Province* has done something unprecedented in its forty-seven years of existence. It has offered to run, free of charge, classified advertisements from car owners who are willing to exchange transportation with other motorists who usually travel the same routes.

Motorists were invited to join the "Four-a-Car Club", the idea being

that three cars would be left in the garage daily, with a saving of 80 per cent. in gasoline consumed. The plan got a good deal of front page publicity, but it didn't click. It took some time for the first man to take advantage of the free advertising, and, so far, four advertisements in one day has been the limit.

It's a bit disappointing, this indifference to free classifieds after making customers pay cash across the counter ever since 1894.

Triple Chinese Wedding

Winnie Joe, Marguerite Lee, and Jane Chow are now all Mrs. Wong, but don't run away with the idea that there has been a recurrence of multiple wives among Canadian Chinese. These three girls were married in a Presbyterian church to the three Wong brothers, Banford, Benson, and Chong, in the first triple Chinese Christian wedding on record.

One thousand guests attended a reception later in Vancouver's leading Chop Suey house. The three brides served fragrant tea to every woman, and the bridegrooms attended to the spirituous needs of the men folks. A fourteen-course dinner followed which included duck soup, eel soup, birds' nest soup, mushroom soup, almond soup, chicken soup, and rice soup. It took two hours to serve. The guests filled three Chop Suey houses to overflowing.

Tobacco has been grown in the Fraser Valley on a commercial scale for the past twenty years, sometimes with success, sometimes with disappointing results. This season's harvest is estimated at 750,000 pounds of cured leaf, worth approximately \$150,000. Production costs range from 13 to 15 cents a pound, and the planters expect to get better than 19 cents from buyers this year.

Most of the tobacco fields are small, compared to those in other sections. They range in size from 8 to 28 acres. All told, the 35 growers have 642 acres under crop, an increase of 50 per cent. over last year.

The old-established farmers in the Valley are not interesting themselves overmuch in tobacco growing, leaving that industry to newcomers.

THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE



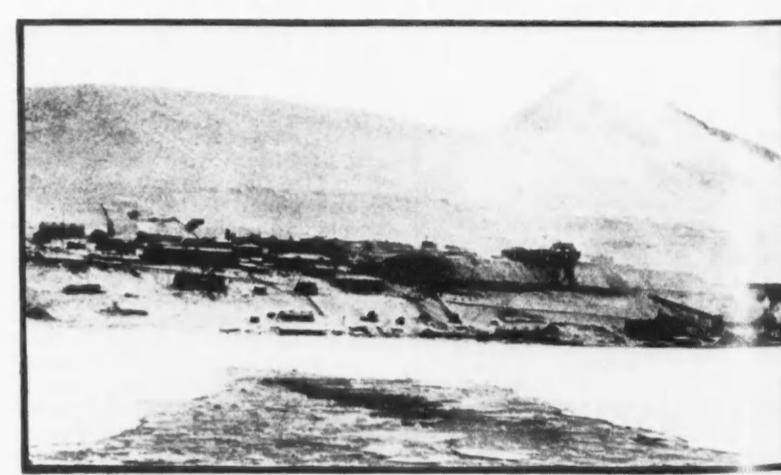
New Horizons . . .

The year 1900 was an important one in the development of long distance telephone service. It marked the invention of "Loading Coils"—a device which did much to overcome "fading" of electric current on long lines. "Loading Coils" were made by wrapping wire round and round a soft iron core. They looked like big, fat doughnuts and they made it possible to talk almost twice as far as before. Today many thousands of these loading coils, in improved form, are in use on the coast-to-coast circuits of the Trans-Canada Telephone System.



TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
OF CANADA



Several weeks ago a Canadian force raided the Norwegian Spitsbergen island which has been described as "a lump of coal" 750 miles from the North Pole, fired oil and coal reserves to prevent Nazi seizure and pulled out. Above: A view of Spitsbergen's bleak shore line, showing some of the coal mines. Below: blazing oil tanks and coal dumps.



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